EIGHT LIVES LOST IN A WRECK TODAY

Work Train on the Nickel Plate Goes Through a Bridge, Dropping Seventy Feet--Seven Italians Are Crushed to Death--Conductor Killed.

Erie, Pa., July 11.—While working on a trestle at West Springfield, Pennsylvania, unloading stone, this afternoon, a span of the bridge gave away, letting three cars of a Nickel Plate work train through, the engine remaining on the bridge. Seventeen workmen went down with the cars.

Details of Accident.

Conneaut, O., July 11.—The accident on the Nickel Plate bridge at West Springfield, two miles east, cost eight lives. A train loaded with slag had been backed onto the bridge and had just reached the middle span when it gave way.

Under the bridge or trestle were seven Italian workmen employed to fill in the trestle. The train fell on them, and all were crushed to death. Conductor Moore, who was on the train, dropped with it seventy feet to his death. Only three cars went down of the dozen in the train, or the loss of life would have been greater. Moore was the only one of the train crew killed. The Italian laborers' names are unknown.

Nickel Plate trains will go around the wreck on Lake Shore tracks.

THE LONG SUSPECTED AT LAST PROVEN TRUE

All Was Not Serene Between Major General Otis and His Junior Officers--Disciple of Red Tape Appears To Have Been Very Badly Afflicted with the Big Head.

Washington, July 11.—The fact that all was not always serene between Major General Otis and his junior officers, when the former was in command of the military operations in the Philippines has frequently been commented on in the public press. There is additional evidence of this fact in telegrams, hitherto unpublished, which appeared in the compendium of reports just made public by the lieutenant general commanding the army. They indicate that General Otis and the highest officer under him, General MacArthur, did not always succeed in working in hearty accord, and that the former did not hesitate to turn down the latter when he thought it advisable to administer a rebuff.

Among the telegrams referred to is one, dated Bayambang, November 23, 1899, addressed to General Schwan, chief of staff, and signed MacArthur. General MacArthur ventures in this message to suggest the issue by General Otis of a proclamation of amnesty to all who surrender, and a declaration that anyone who should kill an American soldier thereafter should be treated as a murderer. He received his reply under date of December 9, more than two weeks later. It was as follows:

"Your telegram announcing your policy received. Your recommendations concerning proclamation cannot be carried out; legal difficulties of an international character, apparently not understood by you, forbid. No further advice on this subject desired by the commanding general. Schwan, chief of staff."

MacArthur is generally rated a pretty good student of international law, and his superior's rebuke is, for that reason, pronounced the more severe. A proclamation similar to what MacArthur had suggested has since been issued.

In another instance, the friction between MacArthur and Otis crops out in these telegrams. MacArthur wired to report the capture of a certain stretch of the Dagupan railway from the Filipinos, which was so quickly effected that the enemy did not have time to destroy the rolling stock. It would have been impossible to make use of the property taken and the advantage thus acquired, had it not been for Captain Harry Hegeman and Captain Carl Stone, both of the Thirty-Sixth infantry, who recovered two locomotives and acted as engineers on them, doing this besides the regular work devolving upon them in their official capacity.

"The exploit of these officers," said MacArthur's dispatch, "must rank in the same class as the work of Colonel Bailey of Wisconsin, who, during the civil war, rescued the fleet of gunboats in the Red river by original methods of engineering."

MacArthur recommended both officers for brevet promotion.

Otis' reply was curt. It simply quoted law to the effect that in order to be entitled to brevet, the officers' act must have been "in the presence of the enemy" or, as the war department interprets it, "within the range of the enemy's guns."

MacArthur's reply was peppery.

"I would remark," he said, "that the position of the war department amounts to a declaration that the more decisive the victory the less chance there is of recognition of meritorious services. The action was not only in the presence of the enemy, but by all methods of fair construction, was within the range of the enemy's guns. Rather than have these highly meritorious officers humiliated by the publication of this correspondence, I respectfully request that the application be withdrawn."

General Otis calmly so ordered.

PEOPLE OF QUEEN CITY MADE UNCOMFORTABLE

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Kansas Talks Rather Plainly to the Cincinnatians, Wednesday Afternoon, His Subject Being "What Jesus Would Do for the Prisoners of Today."

Cincinnati, July 11.—Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kansas, made Cincinnati people a little uncomfortable late Wednesday after noon when he intimated in an address what Jesus would do for Cincinnati. He spoke on the subject, "What Jesus Would Do for the Prisoners Today." He said:

"When you go home, inquire into the condition of your jails and reform schools. Especially inquire what is done with the boys arrested for the first time in the streets. Many are put in with the hardened criminals whose stories, heard by the boys, have killed the chances of any good coming from them in after life.

"Jesus would do all he could to bring about a change of prison management. Many unchristian men have become superintendents, wardens or jailers, or other officers, through some political feature. During my tour of the prisons my impression generally of the officials was that of calloused and hard men, as they are bound to become from their surroundings.

"I think all these reform institutions, penitentiaries and jails should be in the hands of christian institutions of the world, out of the hands of corrupting politics.

"I believe if Jesus were in Cincinnati he would condemn the men who have the power to tear down the holes in which the poor people of this city are compelled to live. These men—they may be the richest in the city and move in the best circles, I care not who they are—are criminals in the sight of God. These places, where children are compelled to swelter in summer and freeze in winter.

"I know that Jesus would face the men of power and wealth who put up these terrible tenements and say to them: 'You are the criminals; these little children, bred in crime, will go to heaven before you.'"

PRESS COMMENTS ON SIDE-TRACKING ACT

New York World Calls It Repentance Without Frank, Confidence-Inspiring Confession, but at Least Repentance.

New York, July 11.—Only the World, Sun and Journal comment on the side-tracking of Bryan at the Columbus Democratic convention.

The World calls it "repentance, without frank, confidence-inspiring confession; but at least repentance.

"The platform and spirit of the convention, especially as to the great issue of equal and just taxation indicate a disposition to honestly try to be useful to the Hanna-ridden state of Ohio."

The Sun asks "How will the Ohio Democrats use this freedom from a restraint that has covered six years of utter disaster? Pending their decision, we make a suggestion.

"If you desire to stand with Bryan voluntarily, this is a free country. But don't pretend to make a contest with the Republicans by merely reaffirming the old Democratic principles now identified with Republicanism in different phraseology from that found in Republican platforms. No stealing of thunder. No sailing under false colors."

The Journal: "The platform wisely drops the Kilkenny cat issues upon which the Democrats of the nation have been beating themselves for some years and devotes itself to the live problems of the present. The Ohio Democracy has cleared away its deadwood."

THE AWFUL CONDITION OF LABOR IN MORAVIA

A Family of Five Labors Almost Night and Day and Earns but Forty Dollars Annually--Working Nineteen Hours Daily a Fast Worker Can Make Thirty Cents a Week.

Vienna, July 11.—The official report of the minister of the interior, just issued, on the button making trade in Moravia has created somewhat of a sensation. The report in part follows:

Average hours of work for men, nineteen hours; average hours of labor for women, seventeen; for children over ten years, twelve, and for children under ten years, eight hours.

The average earnings of a man are thirty cents weekly; average earnings of a woman, twenty cents weekly, and of a child, eight cents weekly.

The average earnings of a whole family varies from $22 to $30 yearly. The maximum sum which a full grown man can possibly earn is fifty cents weekly, but this requires superhuman efforts, and is rarely accomplished.

The children have to begin when three years old, and work day and night when they are five. The report quotes this as a typical case:

A family composed of father, mother and three children, live in one room, which is both workshop and home. The room is ten by ten feet and six feet high, has one small window and contains four chairs and table. The inmates never have a bed. Their total collective earnings are $40 yearly and their expenditures for the past year have been: Bread, $25; rent $5; rent of plot to grow potatoes, $2; flour, $3; petroleum, $2; soap, fifty cents; miscellaneous, fifty cents. They never eat meat and cannot afford beer or tea, coffee or tobacco. Clothes are not mentioned in the items of expenditure.

ON ZIG-ZAG INK LINE DEPENDS A FORTUNE

New York, July 11.—The ownership of an estate, estimated to be worth $5,000,000, depends upon who drew a zig-zag ink line through the signature of the late Millionaire Robert E. Hopkins of Tarrytown. The cancelled signature is at the end of the will left by the millionaire, and the court is to decide whether he or another person put the ink line through it. Major Hopkins was one of the original stockholders in the Standard Oil company, he having built the first pipe line to Tidewater.

The will case is being heard in the surrogate's chambers in Yonkers. One side, that of the guardian for the fourteen-year-old son of the millionaire, claims that the line drawn through the will renders it invalid. The other side, including the widow and more than a score of relatives, friends and public institutions, contend that Hopkins did not draw the line through his name and therefore the will is valid. Handwriting experts who testified yesterday asserted that the line had been drawn through the will recently and not by the testator. Should the will be declared invalid the inheritance of Robert E. Hopkins, Jr., the only child, would be many times greater. The share of the widow would be considerably less.

THE HYDE FAMILY IS INCORPORATED

Plainfield, N. J., July 11.—The millionaire Hyde family incorporated itself yesterday. Hereafter the $3,000,000 estate left by Chas. Hyde, railway magnate, banker and oil man, will be known as the Union County Investment company, with his widow, his four sons and his daughter as the six stockholders. There will be a paid up capital of $300,000, the wife owning 565 shares and the five children 187 shares a piece, each worth $100 par. Much of the estate was in valuable lands around Plainfield, as well as oil wells and building properties at Titusville, Pennsylvania, where Hyde laid the foundations of his fortune.

Miss Hyde, who has hitherto devoted herself to society, now becomes a director in this big corporation. It is chartered to deal in stocks, bonds and mortgages, convey real estate and invest in gas, water and railroad securities.

The corporation is the first of the kind in New Jersey.

A MARYLAND FARMER ENJOYS A DRUNK'S LUCK

Crisfield, Md., July 11.—This quiet locality can now boast of a modern Ajax. One of her residents has publicly and ostentatiously defied the lightning, but, unlike the stalwart hero of the Trojan wars, he has suffered for his temerity.

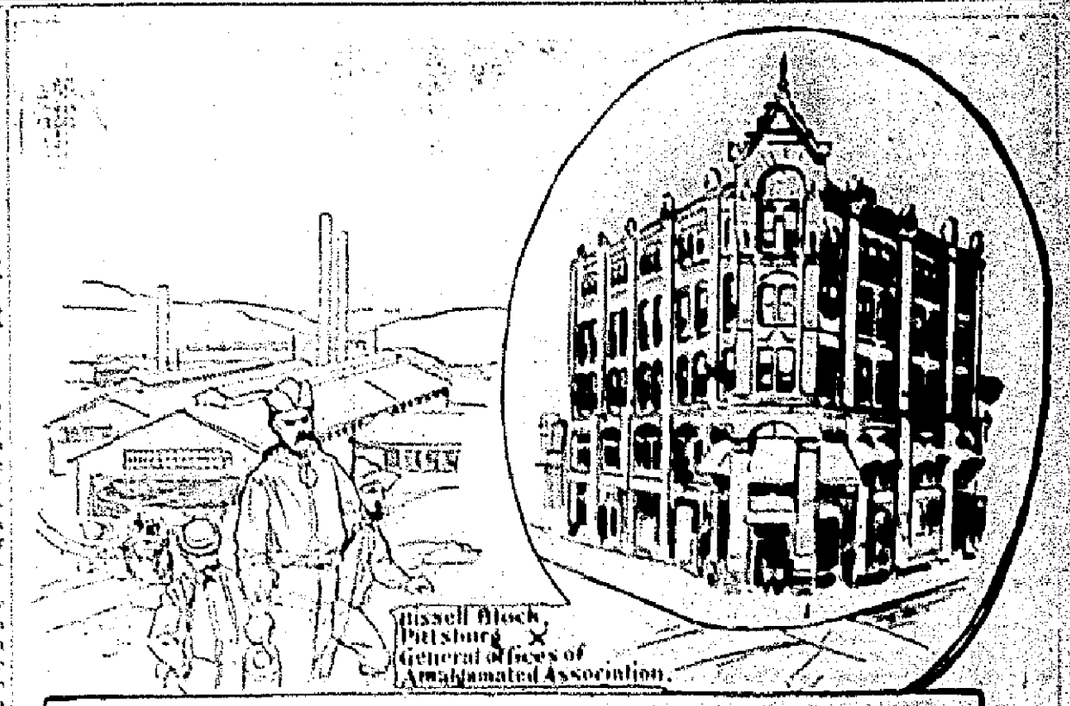
While a thunderstorm prevailed yesterday, Philip Walls a farmer, indulged in strong drink. He then procured a lightning rod and, attaching it to his head, sallied forth, saying that he desired of all things to be struck by lightning. To the consternation of his family and friends he wandered about a field, calling aloud for the lightning to strike him if it dared. He was not disappointed. Just as he was passing a great oak tree for the third or fourth time, a lightning bolt struck the tree, shattering it to pieces. One of the splinters hit Walls on the head, rendering him unconscious. He was at once conveyed indoors, where it was ascertained that he had been seriously injured. He will recover.

BREAKING GLASS DOES INJURY TO WORKMEN

Kokomo, Ind., July 11.—Breaking glass at the plate glass works here last night inflicted injuries on five of the ten men who were carrying the sheet upright from the annealing oven to the grinding table. The plate, which measured 322 by 190 inches and weighed 2,200 pounds, broke and came showering down on the heads and shoulders of the workmen. Scalps were cut from side to side and the flesh was literally stripped from the bones of the shoulders and arms. All five may lose their arms if not their lives.

EARL LI HUNG CHANG IS NOT A CHINAMAN

Bucharest, Roumania, July 11.—Volnta Nationala, on the authority of Peter Cernea, head of the opium firm of Cernea & Tiho, Peking, asserts that Earl Li Hung Chang is a Roumanian. The paper states that the Chinese Viceroy was born at Sulina and that his real name is Basil Alexeshu. He became a Chinese citizen, the paper asserts, by shipping in a merchantman bound for China when he was thirteen years of age and there joining the Chinese army.



SCENES CONNECTED WITH THE ATTEMPT TO SETTLE THE GREAT STEEL STRIKE.

Thursday's conference in Pittsburg between officials of the steel trust and officers of the Amalgamated association has drawn to that center of the steel and iron industry many of the most prominent representatives of capital and labor. The results are anxiously awaited not only by organized workers, but in the business world as well.

THE BIG DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IS TODAY A THING OF THE PAST

At a Late Hour Wednesday Afternoon the Ticket Is Completed--Harry R. Young of Cuyahoga Carries Off the Honors in the Race for Clerk of the Supreme Court--Frank S. Monnett Is Thrown Down with a Cold, Sickening Thud. Aleshire of Gallia Has No Opposition for State Treasurer and Goes in by Acclamation--James B. Hofman of Brown Nominated for Member of Board of Public Works.

Columbus, O., July 11.—Through the heat of the day, from 10 o'clock in the morning till nearly 5 o'clock in the evening, the state Democratic convention toiled and sweltered until its work was finished. It was a day of excitement, which witnessed the overthrowing of Joseph H. Dowling, the Republication of the Kansas City platform, the renunciation of William J. Bryan, the promulgation of new issues in the name of democracy, the rejection of Frank S. Monnett as an aspirant for recognition on the ticket in return for his conversion to Democracy a year ago in support of Mr. Bryan's candidacy for president, and the defeat of some men of unbroken party affiliations who had been most prominently mentioned as candidates during the past year.

No issue before the delegates was contested with so much spirit and determination as the construction of the party platform. It will be seen by studying the pronouncements that the followers of Mayor Tom L. Johnson won a victory for their views on the question of taxation, while the conservative element scored a victory on national issues. There is no mention of previous platforms or of Bryan. The subcommittee of seven that drafted the platform stood four to three in favor of the conservatives, but the full committee rejected both the majority and the minority reports and then picked out such parts of each as were voted in section by section. The full committee did not stand the same on all section or planks. The three planks of the Johnson men on franchises, steam and electric railways and corporation taxation were adopted as amendments to the majority report of the subcommittee and then the resolutions as amended were adopted, so that the minority report of the full committee practically became the major report of the full committee and things were generally reversed from what had previously been the course of the convention.

Previously to the assembling of the convention, there was unusual agitation among the delegates. C. P. Salen, a member of Mayor Johnson's cabinet at Cleveland, had been continued as permanent chairman and other friends of Johnson had secured the taxation resolutions that were wanted. There was much talk about the Kilbourne and McLean men having differences, but it became evident later on that the Johnson men had won the taxation issue without any other changes.

Hon. C. P. Salen was greeted with an ovation on being introduced as temporary chairman.

Before Salen could proceed the Cuyahoga county delegation gave cheers for "Tom Johnson and Charlie Salen," and the demonstrations that followed indicated that the Johnson men were in more of a mood for cheering than Tuesday. The closing part of Salen's speech on railway taxation was loudly applauded. At the close of his address, Mr. Clark, of Cleveland, on behalf of the Cuyahoga county delegation, presented Chairman Salen with a fine gavel, which occasioned another demonstration.

After the adoption of the rules and order of business, the report on credentials was submitted by Chairman Baltzgaber, seating the Dowling delegates from Montgomery, the McCloud delegates from Union, the Buckley delegates from Portage and the Mason delegates from Butler county. E. H. Moore presented a minority report signed by seven of the 21 members of the committee to seat the anti-Dowling delegates from Montgomery, and an animated scene followed over this contest, which involved the local power of J. H. Dowling, and which has been precipitated into the state convention for several years.

Thomas Galvin moved as a substitute for both reports that both delegations be seated with half vote each and that next year the state committee take charge of the Democratic primaries in Montgomery county, ignoring local committees of both Dowling and the anti-Dowling factions.

Joseph H. Dowling opened the arguments in a most animated statement. He was requested by the chair to use more parliamentary language when "the lie" was passed.

He accused his opponents of defeating U. S. Hickley for congress and other Democratic candidates and being in league with the Republican secretary of state. The motion of Galvin to seat both delegations with half votes was defeated. The chair declared the motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report carried on a viva voce vote. There was great excitement until Chairman Salen recognized those demanding a call of the counties and ordered a ballot, Dowling's delegation being seated.

Hamilton county voted 74 ayes and six nays, and this caused much applause from the anti-Dowling men who were greatly surprised at the McLean men voting with the Johnson men from Cleveland, as Dowling had been considered one of the McLean leaders. When Dowling and his delegation gave up their seats, there was a wild scene. Dowling has been a leader in Montgomery county for 20 years and a delegate to state and national conventions for many years. He was an inspector under Governor Campbell 10 years ago and revenue collector under President Cleveland.

Ex-Congressman J. F. Follett reported in favor of making permanent the temporary organization. Adopted.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

THE TICKET.

For governor, James Kilbourne of Franklin.

For lieutenant governor, Anthony Howells of Stark.

For supreme judge, Joseph H. Eddy of Fayette.

For clerk of supreme court, Harry R. Young of Cuyahoga.

For attorney general, M. H. McCarthy of Lucas.

For state treasurer, R. P. Aleshire of Gallia.

For member board of public works, James B. Hofman of Brown.

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Part Two.. # MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

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THE LADY GWENDOLEN ....EPISODE.

By ROBERT BARR.

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Let wealth, let commerce and let learning die.
But leave to us our old nobility.

IT words to that effect by unknown poet.

The Earl of Stobeross was, oh, so haughty! He was also proud and went about with his chin in the air. Earls can always be recognized by the altitude of their chins. An American visitor to England once expressed his regret to me that the notables of the British isles did not go round with large printed labels on their backs telling who they were, so that a stranger would not be compelled to follow the example of Theodore Hook, who, meeting a distinguished looking man on the Strand, went up to him and inquired if he was anybody in particular. The American plaintively said, when I remarked that the nobility might object to being labeled, that it would merely be reverting to an old custom which had been allowed to fall into disuse. In ancient times the swells carried their labels on their shields, drawing pictures thereon, because, as a general rule, they were not able to write. Then, when you met a knight out in London, all you had to do was to consult your illustrated catalogue of the titled families—for the year 1402, for instance—and you spotted your man at once and knew whether it was better to take to a side street or not. As a rule, if you had any valuables about you it was safer to make a hasty move elsewhere. He suggested that if the house of lords would consent to wear large numerals on their manly bosoms, and if some publisher would issue a numbered catalogue for sixpence, to be sold at all respectable bookstalls, the arrangement would be a great convenience to the tourist.

A plain knight wears his chin at a certain angle, easily ascertainable by a man who mixes in good society. A baronet holds his three degrees higher, an earl five degrees higher than the baronet, a duke is again ever so much more elevated than an earl, and thus comes our phrase, "As drunk (i. e., as elevated) as a lord." My American friend thanked me cordially for my information, and, getting some further instructions on angles, acute and obtuse, he went forth on the streets to test his newly acquired knowledge, all of which brings me back to where I started, that the Earl of Stobeross held his chin so high in the air, that his nose pointed straight up to the zenith. Captious readers may say, How, then, could a duke hold his head higher? To explain the matter I must refer to the history of the earl. While most of our dukes' ancestors came over with William the Conqueror, the first earl of Stobeross was dropped off on these islands by Noah as the ark was passing the peak of Skiddaw. The archives in Stobeross castle inform us that, although Noah booked the first earl for the entire voyage, the ancient mariner could not put up with the earl's pretensions, who insisted on sitting at the head of the table, while Noah held that this chair was the captain's place. His lordship grumbled so much about the food and complained so bitterly that there was no smoking room on the boat that Noah was glad to get rid of him; and when the marooned earl threatened him for breach of contract Noah replied that he had his remedy at the law courts. When the waters subsided, the earl went down the hill and seized all the land he could get his hands (or feet) on and so founded Stobeross manor. He brought suit against Noah, but the latter had sailed out of the jurisdiction of the courts. The monk who wrote the Stobeross chronicles ventures a small pun at this point, spelling the word "Jew-risdiction," and explaining thus the anti-Semitic attitude of the Stobeross family. Whether the first earl hated the Jews or not, the seventeenth earl had a great liking for them, mortgaged the manor to them and blew in the money resulting therefrom with neatness and dispatch. Having nothing else to blow in, he blew out his—well, the coroner's jury said it was his brains, but those who knew the seventeenth earl maintained that he had none, so there is a historical discrepancy somewhere, probably in the earl's head.

Be that as it may, the Stobeross family has been poor and mortgaged up to the hilt ever since, but their pride never lessened in the slightest degree, which brings this biographical resume to the middle of the week before last and to Archibald, forty-third earl of Stobeross, and his only daughter, the Lady Gwendolen.

Difficult as it would be for us to learn to love the forty-third earl of Stobeross, even if I were content to veil the truth and say he was an amiable man, which I steadfastly refuse to do, the case of Lady Gwendolen calls forth our deepest sympathy. The earl being poor, the neighboring nobles would not look at her, but were all over in the United States with lists of railway owners and pork millionaires in their pockets, seeking the eligible daughters thereof. The earl being proud, Lady Gwendolen was not allowed to receive the addresses of any of the rich tradesmen's sons in the neighborhood, even though the earl's grocery bills had not been paid for years and years. Now, if this was a play instead of a plain statement of actual fact I would have the truculent butcher of the neighborhood demand the hand of Gwendolen for his son or the instant liquidation of the meat bill. This would go well on the stage, and I can hear the deep, lowly tones of the butcher threatening to put the grinning nobleman into the county court and the bailiffs into Stobeross castle, finishing up with a peroration which would capture the gallery to the effect that—

> A hundred pound mutton leg
> Are worth a thousand coats of arms.

In these circumstances the life of Lady Gwendolen was not an enviable one, and so she took to bicycling. She got a machine on the installment plan, and when the installments went for long antiquidated and the agent sorrowfully took the wheel away for nonpayment, as was agreed, the Lady Gwendolen got another somewhere else, the maker printing in his catalogue, "Patronized by the Earl of Stobeross and others of the nobility." Great are the blessings of the credit system when you know how to work it.

At first she cycled on the smooth roads of the home park round Stobeross castle. Then, as she became more expert, she took to the delightfully leafy lanes of the country, and of course when she was 7½ miles from home she punctured the tire of the hind wheel and sat disconsolate on a mossy bank, not knowing what to do with it. There was a repair kit along, but she knew nothing of its use, thinking it had been put there to enhance the wheel or something of that sort.

At this juncture, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say at this puncture, there happened along a nice young man who also rode a wheel. He sprang off on seeing a maiden in distress and asked politely if he could be of any assistance. He could, and he was. The girl sat there and admired his deft handling of a tire that had unexpectedly gone as limp as a rat.

"There," said the young man cheerfully. "It is all right now, my lady."

"Oh, you know who I am," said the girl, flushing slightly.

"Yes, my lady, but as it is not likely that you recognize me may I have the pleasure of introducing myself?"

These board schools in England do enable a young man to express himself beautifully. Pretty soon there will be no more dialect stories written, for which mercy let us be truly thankful.

"I should be pleased to have you do so," replied Lady Gwendolen, with dignity, "that I may know to whom I am under obligations."

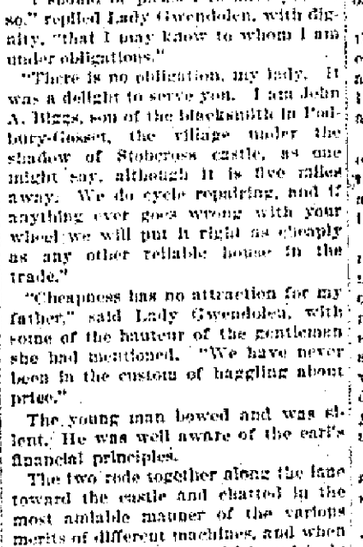
"There is no obligation, my lady. It was a delight to serve you. I am John A. Biggs, son of the blacksmith in Puddlebury-Gooset, the village under the shadow of Stobeross castle, as one might say, although it is five miles away. We do cycle repairing, and if anything ever goes wrong with your wheel we will put it right as cheaply as any other reliable house in the trade."

"Cheapness has no attraction for my father," said Lady Gwendolen, with some of the hauteur of the gentleman she had mentioned. "We have never been in the custom of haggling about price."

The young man bowed and was silent. He was well aware of the earl's financial principles.

The two rode together along the lane toward the castle and chatted in the most amiable manner of the various merits of different machines, and when they parted at last the girl impulsively held out her hand, and if he kept it in his own a little longer than was strictly necessary who shall blame him? Not I, for one. I've done it myself. He made bold to ask her if she was accustomed to cycle often in that lane, and she answered in a low voice that she was.

But what is the use of my dwelling on these details? I know the reader has already fathomed my shallow plot. There is only one story to write, and that has been written over and over and over again. Still I am encouraged to proceed because I am dealing with fact and not with fiction. This is a plain, unexampled record of actual



She admired his deft handling of a tire.

events (all except the Noah story, which I am not responsible for; the monk wrote that), and as long as I stick rigidly to the truth I don't see how I can be found fault with. If I were writing fiction I would call the young man Reginald Trevour instead of John A. Biggs. I don't see much to make a row about the name of Biggs myself, although he was a fine, stalwart young fellow, deeply read in clippings stolen from the American comic papers and consequently possessing such a vast fund of information that it was an education in itself for any lady in the land to talk with him. But the reader who thinks everything is going smoothly from now on is much mistaken. Neither of the young people gave a thought to the proud earl who paced the battlements with his chin in the air and who was so militerary that he didn't even take in a Sunday paper. The wily reader who keeps his eye on that haughty earl will run the best chance of gaining the guinea prize offered for a solution of the "Sableress Mystery."

The two young people met often in that leafy lane and talked most absorbingly of—let us say of bicycles and the component parts thereof. And the arrogant earl kept his nose so perpendicular that he saw nothing of what was passing under his chin, as one might remark. But was there none to enlighten him? Reader, you have guessed it. No account of a grim castle can be written without taking account of the surly servitor, the menial whose forefathers have faithfully slaved and spied for the baronial house with which they have been connected all through the centuries.

Peter Trevellick, the crabbed man of all work about the castle, had a suspicion of what was going forward, and he stealthily watched the young pair. For a long time he was baffled, because he was 76 years old and no sprinter on the cycle, and as most of their conferences took place on the aforementioned leafy lane on their wheels espionage was not without its difficulties. Trevellick, the better to further his sinister purpose, frowned on the young man and pretended to be his friend, actually wheedling his confidence.

Ah, youth, youth! When will you learn discretion? Haven't you read enough dime novels to know that crawling serfitors are ever to be distrusted?

At last the young man gave Trevellick a note to take to Lady Gwendolen. It was to be slipped into her hand secretly, and Peter was to choose his opportunity, which he promised to do. John A. gave him a shilling, which the old man bit to test its quality when the donor's back was turned. Then he rubbed his withered hands one over the other and chuckled, after the manner of villains on the melodramatic stage. He steamed open the note and read it. It was without address or signature and ran as follows:

"I have everything arranged, and I think there will be no fear of discovery. If you can get away without creating suspicion, meet me in the old arbor tonight at 9, and I will tell you all."

Resealing the letter, Trevellick handed it to the lady and watched her furtively while she read. She was visibly agitated by its contents, the color coming and going on her fair cheeks.

Need I state that when young Biggs met the Lady Gwendolen in the summer house old Trevellick was listening outside? I think not; yet, fearing there may be any misapprehension, I will state it and add that he had his ear at a knothole. He heard every palpitating word, for the two, having no suspicion, did not speak in whispers. Little do young people know of the meanness of this world.

"Don't you think we might try it on a tandem?" asked Lady Gwendolen sweetly.

"No, no," said young Biggs eagerly. "I think we should have two bicycles. Then in case of pursuit we could go down different roads and thus bewilder those who follow. We could meet at the market cross in Puddlebury and go together to the place of appointment."

"Yes; I suppose that would be the better plan," sighed the girl, "although I dislike riding alone in the dark."

"I don't suppose it will be necessary for us to separate on the road. I am merely speaking of what had best be done should our plans be discovered, a most unlikely eventuality, for your father has not the slightest suspicion and may not miss you until it is too late for him to do anything."

Old Peter chuckled offensively and silently as he heard this.

"How thoughtful you are! Will it take long, once we reach there?"

"Only a few minutes."

"And to think that an action fraught with such consequences, an action which changes the whole course of two human lives, occupies but a few minutes! I can hardly believe that we are so near to the realization of our fondest hopes. When shall I meet you?"

"I shall be in the lane with two bicycles at three hours after midnight. The lighted lamps will guide you. We will ride slowly unless there is pursuit and should reach Puddlebury about daylight. I hope you will have no difficulty in getting away from the castle unseen."

"There will be no trouble about that. At 3 o'clock, then?"

Thus they parted, and Gwendolen sought her own room. Had she any qualms about leaving it thus surreptitiously? I'm sure I don't know. I am compelled to keep strictly to the facts within my own cognizance.

I am, however, delighted to be able to state that here the villain met his first difficulty. The proud earl was not at home. The county court was in session that week at Scradlington, ten miles westward from the castle, while Puddlebury was six miles in the east, and the earl always attended the county court, being usually summoned to do so. He was a punctilious observer of the laws of his country and never dodged a writ. Old Peter therefore had his work cut out for him. He mounted a horse and galloped for the earl. It was long after midnight when Peter reached the county town, and then there was much delay in dragging his lordship and in convincing him that his daughter had actually eloped with the son of a blacksmith. No Stobeross since the days of Noah had ever so demeaned herself, the earl maintained. He saw that if this were indeed true he could not in future keep his chin so high in the air, and as he had become accustomed to it in that position he hated to change. He was very conservative anyhow and had always hated change, never having any of it in his pocket. At last, however, he rode grumblingly to his castle and arrived there about daylight, fully expecting to find Gwendolen in her room and then he told himself he would make it lively for old Peter, who had thus unnecessarily disturbed his rest. He even confided this resolve to Peter, but the latter had a confident air that troubled his lordship.

Sure enough the castle was empty. The bird had flown. Madly the earl galloped to Puddlebury. He called first, ruling on the Established clergyman of the place, but found that placid old gentleman had married no one for weeks. Then crashing on the perturbed nobleman's distracted brain came the thought that the blacksmith's son was sure to be a Dissenter and had doubtless been married by one of the numerous ministers of that faith. He visited in turn all the reverend gentlemen in Puddlebury, but without hearing of the fugitives. There was now left only the registrar. The last of the clerk on whom he called had suggested this official, as it had never occurred to the earl that a daughter of his would descend to a civil marriage.

The earl rallied upon the registrar in a towering rage.

"I am the Earl of Stobeross, and I have come"—

"Oh, yes, my lord; about the little affair I was honored in carrying out for your daughter, Lady Gwendolen. Quite

He called first, roaring, on the Established clergyman.

so, quite so. I am delighted to be able to assure your lordship that there was not a hitch in the proceedings, and everything went off exactly as arranged, and I am sure I most heartily congratulate your lordship," said the official volubly.

"Congratulate! On a blacksmith's son? You—you!"—

"A blacksmith's son certainly, and I doubt if she could have had a better partner. She had the ideas, and he had the mechanical ability. Experts say that the bicycle saddle they have invented is just the thing that the public have long been waiting for and waiting for in vain. I do a little business in a financial way, and the young man was good enough to intrust the arrangements to me. I succeeded in interesting the great company promoter, Gillooley, in the invention after we had secured the patents all over the world for it, and this morning the contracts were signed. The young man is to be made managing director of the company at a large salary when the saddle is put on the public."

"I—I—really don't know what you are talking about," stammered the earl. "The saddle on the public? I thought you said it was to be put on a bicycle."

"Quite so, quite so. Gillooley has paid your daughter £500,000 cash, less my little commission, and he intends to pass it on to the public for two millions. And he'll do it too."

"Then you—you—have married nobody recently, I take it?" gasped the earl.

"Not likely. There is too much money in the cycle business for me to bother about marrying people. I send them off to a neighboring minister."

"Will you excuse me if I bid you good morning?" stammered his lordship.

"Delighted to have you do so," replied the registrar.

. . . . . .

This brings me to the conclusion of the episode I set out to relate, and all that now remains for me to do is to marry off every one of my characters, after the manner of accomplished story tellers, thus avoiding the example set me by the money making registrar. The particulars of the Gwendolen saddle was printed in most of the leading English papers as reading matter, but paid for as an advertisement by the talented Gillooley and swallowed as real news by a gullible public, who subscribed the capital of the new company five times over. The information was cabled to America, and in the New York papers Lord de Beauvoir Barbarrybush read that Lady Gwendolen, only daughter of the Earl of Stobeross, had become possessed of $2,500,000. As his lordship was at that moment in negotiation with a stockbroker who would only give $1,000,000 with his girl and that largely conditional on the success of the wheat corner, Lord de Beauvoir immediately sailed for home and told Gwendolen that he had been in America merely to learn the best route to Klondike, which was quite true. He found what he sought by marrying Gwendolen at the parish church. John A. Biggs ultimately wedded the grocer's daughter, Hannah Spewsie, after the great saddle company had gone into liquidation. The stubborn old Earl of Stobeross, who had been a widower for 20 years, refuses to allow me to unite him to any one and says he doesn't care a hang whether my story is unpopular or not on that account. Old Peter was married already, as he found out to his cost after the episode I have related, when his irate wife nearly broke his head for being such a fool as to interfere in business that did not concern him and thus offend Lady Gwendolen and lose all chance of getting a share of her money.

The Hanging of Big Nosed George

George Buckley was the terror of stage travel on the Yellowstone in 1870. The road which led from Bismarck out over the prairies, touching the military posts and small towns along the Yellowstone valley, was the scene of many hold ups by this fearless bandit. But he met his fate as nearly all of the border bandits finally did. After his last robbery in 1870 he had left the country and for three years nothing had been heard from him. One day the sheriff of Custer county and the United States marshal for the district of Montana walked into a barber shop and arrested a man whose face was being lathered for a shave.

During the afternoon the report spread about that Big Nosed George had been arrested, and the stories of his horrid exploits were repeated with glowing elaboration of detail.

At 9 o'clock that night there were shouting and commotion on the street, and a crowd of men led George up in front of the clothing store by a common rawhide lariat thrown about his neck. A ruffian told the crowd of an attempted robbery in which lives were lost, and he ended what he had to say by shouting, "And this man has been declared a murderer, and he shall be hung by the neck until he is dead!"

Half a dozen men ran up with a spring wagon, and into this George was hustled. Some one shouted: "Yee-a there! Roll your freight!" And the wagon was run across on to vacant ground near the Tongue river under a cottonwood tree. The lariat was thrown over a limb and tied around the body of the tree.

The ruffian who had denounced this man as a murderer commanded some sort of silence and attention while he said: "George Buckley, you never made peace with man. Make it now with God." And Big Nosed George, meddling with the noose about his neck waiting for the word which would direct the crowd to wheel the wagon from beneath his feet and leave him dangling between the leafless branches above and the frozen earth beneath, cast his gaze over the mass of closely gathered faces about him, dimly seen by the yellow flickering lantern light, and answered:

> How fain like Pilate would I wash my hands
> Of that most grievous murder, loudly dinned
> But who are those that hath a lady feeling in thy soul
> To counsel me to make my peace with God?
> And art thou yet to think thou soul so blind
> That thou will war with God by murdering me?

Then the wagon was rolled from beneath him, and he was left swinging in the night wind.

Displeased Ability.

The young collegian snapped his watch lid down with a sigh of relief. "Preached 47 minutes," he announced to his neighbor. "We ought to get a man with wind like that on our track team."—Exchange.

The fig is the favorite fruit among animals, and horses, cows, hogs, sheep and goats will eat this fruit as readily as man. The elephant considers it a dainty, while all the fowls greedily devour figs.

Athletes are short lived, and giants seldom live out the allotted time of threescore years and ten. They expend too much vitality.

Getting on Swimmingly.

A cotton duck trust floating on a $50,000,000 surface is the latest combine. This duck, says the Philadelphia Times, is certainly suggestive of most feathering.

POWER OF IMAGINATION.

A Druggist's Story of How It Worked in One Case.

"The power of imagination," said a New York druggist, "is past comprehension. Not long since a domestic in the shape of a prominent family came into the store in great haste with a prescription which called for two grains of morphine in two ounces of aqua pura—that is, distilled water—the accompanying direction reading, 'A teaspoonful every hour until the pain is relieved.' The patient for whom it was intended was the head of the family, who was suffering from a severe attack of nervous neuralgia.

"Now, it so happened that the family physician who had written the prescription was behind the counter when the messenger arrived, having dropped in, as was his wont on the way to his office. While I was putting up the prescription we chatted and laughed and joked and passed the time of day as only professional men are capable of doing. I filled the bottle, corked it carefully and labeled it properly, and when the retreating form of the domestic had disappeared out of the store door returned to my companion, a fellow physician visitor. As I did so I saw to my astonishment the two grains of morphine reposing upon the prescription scales.

"'Doctor,' I ejaculated, 'I've given that girl nothing but distilled water. The morphine is here; look at it. What shall I do?'

"'Just' he replied, with admirable sang froid. 'Why, nothing at all. I'll wager you that the aqua pura will work as well without the opiate as with it.'

"'Agreed,' said I. And do you know," concluded the pharmacist, "the doctor was right, and the patient with the nervous neuralgia—an exceptionally intelligent and college bred man—was sleeping as peacefully as a babe after the several doses of 'sublime.' Faith is everything where medicine is concerned."—Chicago Chronicle.

STALKED BY VULTURES.

While a Man Was Trailing a Buck the Birds Followed the Man.

I met with a curious and not altogether pleasant experience, writes an Anglo-Indian correspondent who has done a good deal of large and small game shooting in India, when I was one day stalking a black buck. Between me and my quarry lay a large flat field of black cotton soil bordered by a very low, straggling and thinly growing hedge of small babul trees. My only way to get a shot was to cross this, keeping the thickest tree between me and the buck, who had not much to browse on and was therefore seldom motionless. I proceeded to do the hundred yards on the flat of my stomach. This on loose, hard baked black cotton soil was no joke. I pushed my rifle on ahead, then, wriggling past it until the muzzle was near my knee, I would push it on in front again, and so on.

Progress was slow, and I was so absorbed that I failed to observe abandows crossing and recrossing my path and circling round until I had gone some 50 yards. Then the whirring of wings attracted my ears, and almost at the same moment a vulture landed on the ground not 20 yards away. I looked up. The air was alive with these repulsive looking birds. Then it flashed across me that I was being stalked! Doubtless these birds were attracted by my extraordinary method of progression and mistook me for a wounded or dying man making a final effort to reach some shady spot. This was especially possible, as the experience occurred in a famine district where deaths by the wayside were not infrequent. By looking up I had evidently shown myself to the buck, for he was now off at full tilt. I therefore took pot shot at the vulture at 20 yards, but did not allow for the sighting sufficiently and missed him. The thought of being waited for by a flock of vultures while very much alive and well was, to say the least, uncanny.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Burden Bearers of the East.

In the east the camel today, as in the days of Solomon, is the principal beast of burden in peace and in war. Across the pitiless desert he strides, his great pack nodding as he swings along. Down the old, old trail that winds through the hills of Lebanon, blinking, they come in pairs, bringing cedars to the sea. But the most remarkable of all freighters is the eastern animal, the human burden bearer. All or nearly all the freight of Constantinople is handled by the hamal. He wears on his back a regular pack saddle, thin at the top, where it rests on his shoulders, and thick at the bottom, where it ends at his hips. A broad band circles his forehead, and when he leans forward the saddle presents a flat, level surface.—Munsey's Magazine.

Cheap.

Lover—You are getting prettier every day.

Sweet Girl—Just now I am living on brown bread and water to improve my complexion.

"How long can you keep that up?"

"Oh, indefinitely."

"Then let's get married."—Exchange.

Comparing Notes.

Mrs. Blowboy—My husband's so lazy that if it wasn't for me I don't believe he would get up in time to go to bed.

Mrs. Boomer—My husband's different. He scarcely goes to bed in time to get up.—Chicago News.

FEATHERED FREAKS.

BIRDS WITHOUT WINGS AND BIRDS WITHOUT SONG.

The Penguin Is a Bird That Walks and Swims, but Does Not Fly—A Bird That Can Run Faster Than the Swiftest Horse—The Talker Bird.

Birds without wings are found in New Zealand and Australia. Kiwi is the name of one species. Beautiful mats are made of the feathers of the white variety, but it takes ten years and more to collect enough feathers to make even a small mat which would sell for about $150.

Birds without song belong to Hawaii. In Honolulu one sees a bird about the size of the robin, an independent sort of fellow, that walks about like a chicken, instead of hopping like a well trained bird of the United States, and it has no song.

A bird that walks and swims, but does not fly, is the penguin. No nests are made by penguins, but the one egg laid at a time by the mother is carried about under her absurd little wing or under her leg.

The largest of flight birds is the California vulture or condor, measuring from tip to tip 9½ to 10 feet and exceeding considerably in size the true condor of South America. The bird lays but one egg each season—large, oval, rusty green in color and deeply pitted, so distinctive in appearance that it cannot be confounded with any other.

The California condor is rapidly approaching extinction and museums all over the world are eager to secure living specimens. It is believed that there is only one in captivity.

Another large bird is the rhinoceros bird, which is about the size of a turkey. One recently shot on the island of Java had in its crop a rim from a small telescope and three brass buttons, evidently belonging to a British soldier's uniform.

A bird which is swifter than a horse is the road runner of the southwest. Its alliances are the ground cuckoo, the lizard bird and the snake killer, snakes being a favorite diet. In northern Mexico, western Texas and southern Colorado and California it is found. The bird measures about two feet from tip to tip and is dull brown in color. Its two legs are only about two inches long, but neither horses with their four legs nor hounds nor racing machines are in it for swiftness when it comes to running.

Most curious are the sewing or tailor birds of India—little yellow things not much larger than one's thumb. To escape falling a prey to snakes and monkeys the tailor bird picks up a dead leaf and flies up into a high tree, and with a fiber for a thread and its bill for a needle sews the leaf on to a green one hanging from the tree. The sides are sewed up, an opening being left at the top. That is next to swinging in the tree no snake or monkey or even man would suspect.

Many a regiment cannot compare in perfection of movement with the flight of the curlews of Florida winging their way to their feeding grounds miles away, all in uniform lines in unbroken wings attracted my ears, and almost at the same moment a vulture landed on the ground not 20 yards away. I looked up. The air was alive with these repulsive looking birds. Then it flashed across me that I was being stalked! Doubtless these birds were attracted by my extraordinary method of progression and mistook me for a wounded or dying man making a final effort to reach some shady spot. This was especially possible, as the experience occurred in a famine district where deaths by the wayside were not infrequent. By looking up I had evidently shown myself to the buck, for he was now off at full tilt. I therefore took pot shot at the vulture at 20 yards, but did not allow for the sighting sufficiently and missed him. The thought of being waited for by a flock of vultures while very much alive and well was, to say the least, uncanny.—Pall Mall Gazette.

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A stick of wood seven inches long and a quarter of an inch in diameter was once taken from a wren's nest. It is very singular that so small and delicate a bird should use such rough material with which to construct its nest if an eagle should use material proportioned to its size its nest would be made up of fence rails and small tree logs.

The extraordinary situations in which nests are found occasionally almost give one the impression that birds must be endowed with a sense of humor. For instance, a wren built its nest upon a scarecrow, a dead sparrow hawk, which a farmer had hung up to frighten away winged ravagers of his crop, in the pocket of an old pantaloons hanging in a barn a bird, also a wren, made its nest, which when discovered contained five eggs. It was a pair that raised a young family in a church pew and a robin that built its nest in the organ pipes of a church. Places of worship have always been favorite building places for birds.

Move to Restore Ancient Monuments.

An international congress is to be held at Athens in the course of the next 12 months at the instance of the king of Greece, who will be guided by the decisions as to the restoration of the ancient monuments, including the Parthenon.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE COMMUNITY OF INTEREST IDEA IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

IT was not so much to view the great Glasgow exposition now going on here that I visited this wonderful city on the Clyde, for I left behind me a far better one at home—in the Pan-American, as to see the metropolis itself; second in size only to London and ranking seventh in comparison with the cities of Europe.

While grand old Edinburgh is really entitled to its designation as the modern Athens, with its castellated Acropolis visible from every part of the city, Glasgow may well be termed an improved Paris, even a regovated New York or Chicago. It may be a thousand years old, as its residents proudly claim, and yet it is throbbing with the life and energies of a twentieth century race for municipal betterment. And, with all due respect for my fellow countrymen, I cannot but agree with them, for the evidences here on every hand. The municipal or community of interest idea is what they have been specially strong in developing. They have taken hold of it in that forceful manner peculiar to the Scotch and have developed it in a way that compels admiration and respect. Their leading motive has not been philanthropy altogether, but that was the basis of it, or, rather, they have carried out a vast philanthropic work on sound business principles and, after a manner characteristic of the "canny" Scotch, have made it pay. They have triumphed over nature, which gave them the worst possible site for a city in the first place, and they have triumphed over caste and social prejudice in furnishing the bulk of their population, the poorer people, with the highest grade of service in every way possible to be attained by wealth and influence. One would not expect to find a truly democratic spirit in a hidebound aristocracy such as dominates not alone here, but all Great Britain and Europe, but such is the case. It exists, is rampant in fact, and has burst the bounds of conventionalities.

Having declared that Glasgow leads the world in the race for municipal supremacy, I must, of course, prove my assertion. I would be understood as using the term in its larger sense, meaning that this city provides the greatest number of utilities for the largest number of citizens at the lowest possible cost. In other words, it seems to have solved the problem of municipal ownership quite successfully, so far as the average citizen—and he is usually the poorer citizen—is concerned. The idea of municipal ownership has long been prevalent in the United States. It is constantly popping up about election time—every year of late—but it has never hatched! The first occurred to the Scotsmen many years ago, and they cultated upon it, with a resultant development that surpassed their expectations. About a hundred years ago, they tell us here, some sagacious merchants organized a sort of trust for the purpose of making their city great. They deepened their river, built docks and harbor basins, furnaces and factories and opened mines of coal (I have already pondered millions of tons, with billions yet to come, they say. As the trust grew in power, prestige to say, it became more philanthropic—that is, the men composing it saw that there was a better use to philanthropy, and they ultimately the city corporation took cognizance of the terrible conditions prevailing among the poor, and undertook to ameliorate them. Having the power to do so, they practically wiped out the pest breeding tenement districts. They tore the city wide open by creating breathing spaces where the crowded dwellings had stood, having acquired title to them by purchase. They built wide streets, laid out parks and converted ill smelling slums into beauty spots. More than $25,000,000, it is said, has been spent by the corporation in its great work of rejuvenation and rehabilitation, and what is most wonderful about it all is that the work has paid in a pecuniary sense. Private property was condemned and purchased by the city, then improved and resold at a handsome profit. Having improved the equipment and extended the lines, with the result that many working people who were not already quartered in the suburbs were enabled to remove thither, vastly to their betterment, and eventually a large area was added to the city through the increase of population attracted there by better facilities for transportation. Glasgow now has probably the best electric street car service in the world, and also the cheapest.

It is not in Glasgow alone, however, that advance has been made in civic economies that put the rulers of America to shame. Even old London, heavy with antique and shelf-worn traditions, has gone ahead almost with equal speed, as evidenced in the improved housing of its poor, in tearing down the haunts of crime and rebuilding improved tenements on their sites and in the most recent project of belting the city with a girdle of parks as breathing spaces to cost many millions of pounds. The London council has taken a step Glasgow-ward already in possessing itself of several tramways whose franchises have expired, improving the service and decreasing the fares, so that one may ride for miles on a 2 cent fare and as far as the line extends for 4 cents. That great American, George Peabody, set London thinking along the lines of tenement reform by his gifts and bequests which combined charity with business at a double profit. Actual operations have been begun for the creation of what will practically be independent cities with a capacity for quite 50,000 people, and at Bethnal Green more than 5,000 people are already housed in beautiful buildings fronting on wide streets and gardens, with baths and laundries—all supplied at the minimum of cost, but still at a profit to the civic landlord. The then Prince of Wales "opened" the area now covered by these improvements, and the incidental cost of his attendance, which would have provided for another house or two, was charged to profit and loss. The London school board has gone a step farther than the Glasgow corporation in one respect, and that is in providing for municipal fire insurance, following a system which has prevailed in Berlin and Switzerland for some time, thus saving a vast sum to the city and reducing risks to the minimum. The general government has long run the telegraphs of Great Britain as an adjunct of the postal system, and a movement is on foot for taking over the telephone, following the lead of France, Belgium, Austria and Switzerland. It is said that in the matter of managing and owning its own telephone service Trondjem, in Norway, sets the pace, building its own lines and furnishing perfect service at a total cost of less than $18 a customer per year.

And so the movement for municipal ownership of utilities is spreading in Great Britain and Europe. Aristocratic cities like Berlin and Vienna absolutely control the franchises of their street railways, receiving a share of the profits and having options on their absorption by the municipalities after a period of years. Paris has not gone quite so far, but the city government exacted creditable terms from the new underground system, the Metropolitan, before it would grant a franchise. The service, which was opened last year, is said to be a model, the fares from 2 cents to 6 cents, according to class and distance traveled. The tendencies of all the great cities of Europe are toward municipal ownership.

The problem of governing and caring for a city, as a noted economist declared years ago, is no more a political problem than is that of caring for or conducting a private business.

JAMES LUTHER CARRINGTON.

Glasgow, Scotland.

SIX REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA.—Marcus Alonzo Hanna, whose term as United States senator expires in 1905, has been a resident of Ohio since he was born in that state in 1837. Mr. Hanna has been engaged in business there ever since he was a boy and is now prominently identified with the lake carrying trade, owning many vessels; is president of the Union National bank of Cleveland (the city in which he resides), president of the Cleveland City Railroad company and is connected with other large interests. He is reputed to be a millionaire several times over. He was chairman of the Republican national committee during the campaigns of 1896 and 1900.

BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR.—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., the present governor of New York, was born in Newburg in 1854. He acquired the rudiments of an education in the common schools and after studying civil and mining engineering awhile at Columbia college went into business with his father. The elder Odell was prominent in Orange county politics, and "Ben Junior" followed in his father's footsteps. He served two terms as representative of the Seventeenth congressional district of New York, declining a renomination, and was for several years chairman of the Republican state committee. He succeeded Theodore Roosevelt as governor of New York.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.—Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York city Oct. 27, 1858. After graduating from Harvard he served in the New York assembly from 1881 to 1884, in which latter year he was a delegate at large to the Republican convention; an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York in 1886, civil service commissioner in 1889, and in 1895 he was made president of the New York city board of police commissioners. Appointed assistant secretary of the navy in April, 1897, a year later he resigned and raised the regiment of volunteer cavalry known as the rough riders for service in Cuba. Returning to the United States in August, 1898, he was elected governor of New York. He was elected to the national vice presidency last November.

JOHN C. SPOONER.—The senior senator from Wisconsin, John C. Spooner, was born in 1843 at Lawrenceburg, Ind., removed to Wisconsin in 1852, served in the army first as private then as captain and, having graduated from the state university in 1864, was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was assistant attorney general of the state until 1870. He was first elected to the senate in 1885 and was succeeded by W. F. Vilas in 1891, whom he in turn succeeded in 1897, his term expiring in 1903.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.—Charles W. Fairbanks was born on an Ohio farm, within the walls of a log cabin, in 1852. He hewed his way through college by carpentering, graduating from the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1872, and, taking to law, was admitted to the supreme court of his state in 1874, removing to Indianapolis in the same year, where he has practiced his profession. He was nominated for United States senator in 1893, but defeated. Again nominated in 1897, he was elected, his term expiring in 1903. He was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention in 1900 and chosen a member of the joint high commission for the settlement of Canadian questions.

HENRY CABOT LODGE.—Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge was born in Boston in 1850. He has a long and active career behind him as a lawmaker, first in his native state of Massachusetts, then in the national house of representatives—four terms—and in the United States senate since 1893. As an author he has written about as many books as his friend Roosevelt, who has 14 to his name, and is like him, a graduate of Harvard college. He started out in law, but abandoned it for politics. His term as senator expires in 1903.

BONI II. ALSO WINS.

Count Stanislas de Castellane to Wed a Rich and Lovely Bride.

"Senorita Natica Terry engaged to the Count Stanislas de Castellane." Such is the recently made announcement that is of great interest to all who pay attention to international marriages. It has on both sides of the double matrimonial alliance an especial interest for Americans. The young woman in the case is a daughter of one of the famous Cuban-American family of millionaires, another one of whom was married to Billy Sanderson, the American prima donna. The future bridegroom is also deserving of attention, for he is the brother-in-law of the much discussed Count Boni de

MISS NATICA TERRY.

Castellane, who went for a bride Miss Anna Gould and who has occupied much space in the newspapers ever since.

Senorita Natica Terry is celebrated in the fashionable world of Paris not alone for her wealth, which is great, but also for her beauty, of which she possesses an equally liberal dowry. According to the latest account she has "one of the sweetest and most delicious faces ever seen." It is scarcely to be wondered at, for her mother was at one time the belle of Cuba, and one of her maternal uncles was called the handsomest man of the Pearl of the Antilles. Miss Terry is the daughter of Senor Francesco Emilio Terry, oldest son of Tomaso Terry, founder of the famous millionaire family of Cuba, New York and Paris. Tomaso Terry accumulated many dollars and left them to his three sons, Emilio, Antonio and Juan. The first, who was known as "the steady son," increased his holdings. His daughter Natica was educated in France. She is now about 22 years old and is thoroughly Gallicized. She speaks French, Italian, Spanish, German and English with equal fluency. She sings well and, like all Latins, is very fond of music. Like her mother, Miss Terry is a blond of exquisite coloring and charm.

Count Stanislas de Castellane is the third son of the Marquis de Castellane to link his ancient name with much money. Count Boni married Anna Gould, the American heiress; Count Jean captured a wealthy widow, Marie Louise of Talleyrand-Perigord, whose first spouse was the Prince of Furstenburg. It seems quite a coincidence that Count Boni's father-in-law, Jay Gould, laid the foundation of his enormous fortune by peddling mousetraps, while the grandfather of Count Stanislas' bride, Tomaso Terry, began his business career as a hawker of cheap jewelry.

Little is known about Count Stanislas de Castellane except that he is said to resemble his brother Boni. He is called "a younger and larger edition of 'The Powder Puff.'" Senorita Terry will probably become the Countess Natica some time during the coming autumn.

LATE, BUT WELCOME.

Medals For the Cuban Naval Campaign Soon to Be Awarded.

Acting upon the unanimous recommendation of the naval board of award, Secretary Long has just approved the design of the medals to be awarded to the officers and men who served on the north Atlantic fleet during the war with Spain. There are two of these medals. One, known as the "battle medal," is to go to all the officers and men who participated in any of the engagements off the Cuban coast. The other, the "meritorious service" medal, is to be awarded to those who have rendered signal service otherwise

REVERSE SIDE OF THE NEW NAVAL MEDAL.

than in battle. It will go to Hobson, Victor Blue, Buck, Ward and a very few others.

The "battle medal" bears on its obverse side a medallion profile portrait of Admiral Sampson, and the inscription: "United States Naval Campaign in the West Indies, 1898. William Thomas Sampson, Commander In Chief." Underneath is a blank space for the name of the recipient and that of the battle in which he was engaged. There is other ornamentation. On the reverse side of the medal is shown a spirited scene on the deck of a man-of-war. In the foreground are three figures, one a jacky serving a gun, another a junior officer directing him and the third a marine with rifle and cartridge belt. The bar from which the medal is suspended bears an American eagle over a design in oak leaves.

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RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

Magnanimous Policy In Dealing With the Chinese Empire.

HAD PLENTY OF CAUSE FOR WAR.

Troops, Directed by Peking Government, Began Hostilities, an American Officer Says—Northern Frontier Invaded and Many Russians Killed. Heads of Victims Stuck on Poles.

How magnanimous was Russia's policy toward China is strikingly shown by a complete report on Russian operations in Manchuria which will be published in a few days by Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Simpson, chief of the military information division of the war department, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Herald. This report, giving the first detailed account of Russian military operations, shows that Russia had greater cause than any of the other powers for declaring war on China. Its frontier was invaded, and its people were killed, its railway in Manchuria was destroyed, and, sharing the common injury of other powers, its subjects in northern China were expelled or slain. Imperial troops, acting under instructions from the imperial government, inaugurated hostilities against the Russians.

Yet in the face of these conditions Russia, desirous of a common accord among the powers, did not declare war against China. The report concludes by showing that Russia has greatly reduced its military force in Manchuria and contemplates the withdrawal of all the troops when conditions permit such action. The casualties suffered by Russia's troops in Manchuria and Pechili included 23 officers and 251 men killed and 67 officers and 1,305 men wounded.

When the first movement spread into Manchuria early in June of last year, the report states, its first manifestations were hard to distinguish from the operations of the "Tungus," or native Manchoos, who had frequently harassed and annoyed engineers, surveyors and small working parties on the railroad from the commencement of the work. But the excesses increased along the line, consisting in the destruction of railroad material, as well as in a threatening attitude toward the persons building the road. When the news of this development reached St. Petersburg comprehensive orders were given for the mobilization of troops in the Amur military district, for increasing the strength of the troops of eastern Siberia and of the garrisons of Vladivostok and Port Arthur and a couple of weeks later for the transfer of troops from European Russia.

The disturbance in the northern and central parts of Manchuria, the report states, had more the appearance of having official sanction and of hostilities being carried on by the regularly organized troops of the Chinese army than that in the southern part, where the popular, or Boxer, element was more in evidence. Kharbin was besieged and cut off from outside communication. While bombarding Blagovestchensk, bravely defended by a strong Chinese force, the Cossacks waded a stream up to their necks and drove the Chinese back at all points. The Russians relieved Kharbin at the moment the defenders had almost exhausted their ammunition. The Russian troops then entered Manchuria in pursuit of the fleeing Chinese.

Blagovestchensk, where a massacre of Chinese occurred, was in a defenseless condition when attacked by the Chinese. All but two companies of infantry had been withdrawn to join in the relief of Kharbin. Eight thousand Chinese appeared before the town and demanded its surrender, opening fire with cannon and small arms. The place was fortunately relieved in time. The report does not say, what is generally known, that the massacre of the Chinese occurred because the Cossacks were infuriated by the sight of Russian heads stuck on long poles.

Algun became the objective of the column which relieved Blagovestchensk. The fighting was continuous and was marked by aggressive tactics and determined resistance on the part of the Chinese. The Chinese were successively dislodged from four strong positions, some of which they attempted to reoccupy, but finally retired. The Chinese made a stand at Sinchan, but were routed after a serious engagement. The Russians sent a message to Tsiantsioun, demanding unconditional surrender and requesting the Chinese governor to come to their lines. The demand not being complied with, the place was occupied without resistance.

Further operations continued, with unvarying success for the Russians, but their task was greatly simplified in September by a telegram from Prince Ching, directing the Chinese authorities to cease hostilities and protect the railway. Kirin, the report states, was occupied on Sept. 24, and the work of restoring order between that point and Sianshi made necessary many expeditions directed against hostile bands.

The success that attended Russian operations in northern Manchuria was duplicated by the Russian troops in the south. Newchwang was occupied, old Newchwang was captured, and the march upon Mukden was begun. Mukden was in a state of anarchy, the city having been abandoned by the Chinese troops upon the advance of the Russians, and the Chinese merchants and other influential residents joined in a petition to the Russian commander, asking him to occupy the place as soon as possible.

THE MAN BEHIND THE PEN.

And the Comment of the Man Who Received His Letter.

I knew it was a mean letter when I wrote it, but afterward I concluded that I must have written a good deal meaner than I knew. I was counsel for a large manufacturing company. One of their customers, always an unsatisfactory man to deal with on account of his constant fault finding and objections to paying his bills on various absurd pretexts, finally refused point blank to settle a bill for some $5,000 on the ground that the goods were not just as ordered. The company then instructed me to write him the worst letter that I could indite, threatening him with all possible pains and penalties, legal and otherwise, with good measure of abuse thrown in, since they had little hope that he would pay and less desire for his custom in the future. Accordingly I bent myself to the task. I hope I'm an honest man, but I can't help saying that that letter was a stinger. I suspect that it was the meanest thing that ever went into a mail bag.

A few days later a messenger from the manufacturing firm called and asked me to step over to their place of business, as there was a man there who wished to meet me. I am about 5 feet 4 inches, and my weight averages 110 pounds.

When I reached the firm's place I was ushered into the private office. The first thing I saw, and about the only thing visible, was a big man who must have weighed fully 300 pounds. "Mr. Blank," said the president, "this is Mr. Dash, who wrote you that letter."

Mr. Blank arose, shutting off the light from two windows. For a full minute he stood looking down at me with open mouth and bulging eyes. Then he turned to the others and with an expression of mingled astonishment and disgust on his face said:

"Well, smitten Cassar! If I had known it was such a little, insignificant, sawed off cricket who wrote me that letter, I never would have paid that bill!"—Harper's Magazine.

YOUR WATCH.

In laying aside a watch be sure that it rests upon its case.

A watch should be wound up every day at the same hour.

Avoid putting it on a marble slab or near anything excessively cold.

If suspended, the action of the balance may cause oscillation, which will interfere with its going.

A sudden change of temperature, contracting the metal, may sometimes cause the mainspring to break.

The cold also congulates the oil, and the pivots and wheels work less freely and affect the regularity of the time-keeping.

To keep your watch clean take care that the case fits closely and see that the watch pocket is kept free from fluff, which is so often given off by linings.

Avoid sudden jars and falls, for even if it does not seem to affect it at the moment, a watch will resent rough handling by becoming gradually "out of order" without apparent cause.

How Banana Trees Grow.

It is a peculiar fact that but one bunch of bananas grows on a tree. After the fruit has been cut the tree is then cut down to the ground, and from the stump another tree sprouts, which bears another bunch the following year. The greatest trouble of farmers is to keep the farms clear of sprouts. They shoot up from the roots of the tree for a radius of ten feet and grow like weeds.

As the fruit is cut from the trees it is placed on the backs of little pack donkeys and transported in this way to the coast. One donkey can carry from three to six bunches, according to the size of the bunches and the distance from the coast. In the season at Boracon there are more than 3,000 donkeys that stretch along in a line for miles, plodding toward the coast with their loads of bananas.

Don't Dine Alone.

How many people dine alone? The restaurants all number solitary diners among their regular clientage. How many thousands of people, men or women, will eat a lone dinner or supper tonight in the cities and towns and hamlets of Christendom? The evil of eating alone is the subject of an earnest although cheerful warning from the London Lancet. The hygienic value of gregarious dining is insisted upon. The necessity of taking food in social fashion is an inherent racial sort of thing, and those who go against it for years usually have to pay for it with some of the ills of indigestion. Breakfasting alone is not bad for a busy generation, but dining alone is not a habit to be long continued, in civilization or out of it, without disastrous results.

A Truly True Dog Story.

Here is an Australian dog story from the back blocks: A sheep dog had been brought from a station into a small township and fretted after the sheep. One day not a child was to be seen about the place, and as evening came the township became alarmed. Search was made, and the juveniles were found huddled up in the corner of a paddock, where the dog had rounded them up. He had no sheep to look after, so he took the children. The narrator of this lie guarantees it as a fact.

It Works Both Ways.

"You are an ungrateful child! If it hadn't been for you, I could have gone to the mothers' congress."

"If it hadn't been for me, you couldn't have gone, because you wouldn't have been a mother."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

POPULATING THE WEST

Modern Wiles Used by the Immigration Agent.

FINNS MAKE THE BEST FARMERS.

Peoples From Northern Europe the Most Desirable to Take the Places Left Vacant by Western Migration. An Exodus of Dunkards—Increase in Immigration.

Two remarkable human migrations are under way in the west, one of these movements taking thousands of people every month from the states constituting the great middle west to those of the far west, especially the northwest, as recently told in the New York Evening Post, while the other is bringing into the country made poorer through the exodus a new set of people. Immigrants from the northern parts of Europe—Finland, Norway, Sweden and Russia—come to make their new home on lands which the tide of emigration has left unoccupied or at least available for a new set of tillers. From the beginning the movement of the human race has been to the westward, due either to political or religious oppression or to economic conditions. Those of the middle west who are seeking the Pacific coast have, it appears, little excuse for their migration because of adverse conditions, but have been overpersuaded by land and railway agents.

The tide from the old world that has set in so strongly toward Michigan and other states of late is typical, however, and born of the universal desire to own a bit of the earth on which to rear a home and make a living. But if one thinks it an easy matter to induce the people of the northern part of Europe to break up their homes and come to the United States to settle he will find himself of a different mind after a talk with an immigration agent. Desirous as these hardy northern people may be to better their condition and enjoy a less rigorous climate, and desirable as they are as agents in the building up of the west, the change is made with difficulty, principally, perhaps because they are so unimaginative and phlegmatic and thus far beyond the wiles of the ordinary emigration agent.

And so it is that a New York company which obtained control of several hundred thousand acres of land in Michigan for the express purpose of colonizing it with these people made slow progress until they abandoned certain outworn methods of inducing immigration. "How do you secure immigrants?" a land agent was asked recently.

"Well, it is not done by spreading abroad pamphlets telling what a fine new El Dorado we have for them. Oh, no. They have been fooled by that device too many times. It is now 'wolf' with them. We have colonies of Finns and Danes, Swedes and Norwegians all over Michigan, and they are all remarkably prosperous. When we have acquired new lands for settlement, generally territory that has been cleared of timber by the lumbermen and is therefore virgin soil, we select some unusually prosperous member of a colony and propose to him that he go back to his old home on a six months' visit. Of course he says he can't afford it, and then we offer to pay his expenses both ways and so much a day besides if he will spend most of his time in telling how successful he has been in the new world. Then we tell him that for every countryman of his he induces to come over and buy our land we will deed him an additional acre. In nearly every case the man accepts the offer and goes vigorously to work. No doubt he makes of himself an awful bore among his kinfolk and friends by tales of his success in the land of the free, but the plan works well for him and for us.

"Finns, as a rule, are the best class of people for farming in the west. At home they till the soil under adverse conditions, and life generally is along hard lines. Politically, too, they are oppressed and are compelled to do military service for the czar outside their own small country. Living close to the soil and being unusually clannish, this is the last straw for them, and once they can be persuaded that freedom and prosperity lie over the sea they are ready to come.

"Many of our best settlers are Dunkards whom we have secured from Pennsylvania. They are very religious, as you know, almost fanatical on the subject, but they are as sturdy and thrifty as the Finns and make fully as good farmers. In getting these Dunkards westward the railroads have done a great deal by fitting up special cars, advertising the advantages of certain parts of the west and sending them in charge of a glib agent for exhibition at places where these people are holding religious gatherings.

"During the last year the most noteworthy increase in immigration has been from the Austro-Hungarian countries, Italy, Sweden, Russia, Finland and Ireland, but the Italians and the Irish will not go west if they can possibly obtain a foothold in the east. For the year 1900 114,847 Austro-Hungarians came to this country, an increase of 52,000 over the preceding year; from Russia and Finland came 60,787, an increase of 30,000; from Sweden 18,670, an increase of 6,000; from Norway 9,775, an increase of 3,000; from Italy 100,000 against 77,000 the year before. So you see this country is in no danger of going backward in population, though for the purpose of building up the west it is the northern Europeans that we want rather than those of a warmer clime."

Change in Famous British School.

Christ's hospital is about to give up the historic "blue coat" and dress its boys in modern costume.

CARD PLAYERS' CRAMP.

What Once Happened to an Old Pare Dealer's Hand.

"Were you ever paralyzed?" said the old timer.

"No, and may the—" began the other.

"Well, you see that right hand? It looks pretty good and strong and it is, but for about three days once it was deader than a frostbitten tomato plant.

"You know of course that I used to make my living playing cards, chiefly dealing bank. There wasn't a day I didn't deal bank or in other games six to eight hours a day. Many a time I have dealt or played longer.

"One night I was dealing bank. It was a good, big game. All at once when I went to slip a card this old right refused to work. I looked at it and the fingers were kind of twisted inward and the hand from the wrist was bent downward.

"This stopped the deal for me, and I told the lookout to get busy, for the players were getting a little 'queered.' He took my place, and I watched the bets.

"I rubbed my right, but it wouldn't straighten out and it kept this way until the next day, and then I went to a doctor. He didn't know me as well as you do, but the first question he asked was:

"'Deal cards a great deal, don't you?'

"'Yes.'

"'Do you deal with an elbow movement or with finger and wrist movement?'

"'Why, I don't work my elbow.'

"'That explains it. You have card players' paralysis.'

"This hit me center, and I showed it, but the doctor was good and said:

"'Now, don't get flurried. I'll straighten you up. Just quit dealing awhile, and I'll give your hand a few doses of electricity, and you'll be all right.'

"He did it, and in about three days my hand was straight as a string. But I haven't dealt so much since. There's many an old timer whose dealing hand has quit him. And you say you were never paralyzed?'

"No."

"Well, you ain't played cards much."—Louisville Times.

THE KUKLUX KLAN.

Where and How the Famous Body Was Organized.

When the civil war ended, the little town of Pulaski, Tenn., welcomed a band of young men who, though they were veterans of hard fought fields, were for the most part no older than the mass of college students. In the general poverty, the exhaustion, the lack of heart, naturally prevalent throughout the beaten south, young men had more leisure than was good for them.

A southern country town, even in the halcyon days before the war, was not a particularly lively place, and Pulaski in 1866 was doubtless rather tame to fellows who had seen Pickett charge at Gettysburg or galloped over the country with Morgan and Wheeler. A group of them assembled in a law office one evening in May, 1866, were discussing ways and means of having a livelier time. Some one suggested a club or society. An organization with no very definite aims was effected, and at a second meeting a week later, names were proposed and discussed. Some one pronounced the Greek word kuklos, meaning circle.

From kuklos to kuklux was an easy transition—whoever consults a glossary of college boys' slang will not find it strange—and klan followed kuklux as naturally as "dumpty" follows "humpty." That the name meant nothing whatever was a recommendation, and one can fancy what sort of badinage would have followed a suggestion that in six years a committee of congress would devote 13 volumes to the history of the movement that began in a Pulaski law office and migrated later to a deserted and half ruined house on the outskirts of the village.—Atlantic Monthly.

Fields of Salt.

At Salton, in southern California, exists a basin of land between 200 and 300 feet below sea level. About 7,000 acres of the depressed area are covered with a deposit of salt which C. F. Holden describes in The Scientific American as one of the sights of California. The salt is first thrown into ridges by a peculiarly shaped plow, drawn by a dummy engine with cables, and then is piled into conical heaps before being carried to the drying house and crushing mill. The expanse looks like a field of snow. About 2,000 tons of salt are removed each year, but the supply is perennially renewed by the salts of salt springs which flow into the basin. In June the temperature of the air reaches 150 degrees, and only Indian workmen can withstand the heat and glare.

Tigers Make Believe Eyes.

Mr. Beddard of the London Zoological society calls attention to a peculiarity of the ears of tigers which he thinks may be classed under the head of "protective markings." On the back of each ear is a very bright white spot, and when the ears are directed forward these spots are conspicuous from the front. Mr. Beddard suggests that when the tiger is sleeping in the dim light of a cave or thicket the spots on its ears may appear to an enemy looking in, as the gleam of its watchful eyes, and thus save the sleeper from an unexpected attack.

The Wisdom of Experience.

When I was 20, I thought I was 40; when I was 30 I thought I was 50; when I was 40 I thought I was 60, and when I was 50 I wondered if they were going to bring in the high chair at the table and give me the bottle.—W. W. Goodwin, Retiring Harvard Professor, at a Dinner in His Honor.

LATEST DANCING NOTES

Masters' Convention Full of Fine Ideas, but Few Accepted.

THREE NEW DANCES ADOPTED.

Professor Hargert Says the "Ontario" Is Quite Simple and Has Features Which Should Make It Popular—The Lancers to Be Improved a Good Deal.

Professor James W. Hargert returned the other day from the eighteenth annual convention of the American National Association of Masters of Dancing, held in Toronto for six days recently, says the Baltimore American. The next convention will be held in Milwaukee. Professor Hargert was unanimously re-elected president of the association in reward for his unremitting efforts to widen its sphere of influence.

Professor Hargert is enthusiastic about the work of the association and said:

"The meeting was full of magnificent ideas, and we adopted a number of new figures. What might be called the keynote of the meeting was a determination to bring the lancers and the cotillion before the public more prominently during the coming winter. The New York and Saratoga haunts will receive especial attention, because we think it is a pity that that form of dancing has declined in favor in recent years.

"Three new round dances were accepted. They are the 'Ontario,' by H. L. Braun of Pittsburg; the 'Sylph,' by Isadore Sampson of Lynn, Mass., and the 'Rambler,' by R. E. Collins of Seattle, Wash. Besides these we also accepted a number of new figures in the square dances.

"We expect to make these three dances popular, for we think they possess elements which will make them attractive to the public. Baltimore has never been much on anything except the regular styles of dancing—the waltz, two step, lancers, schottish, etc.—but few round dances are much used in the north, especially in the New England states, where something novel is tried not only in the dancing schools, but by the general public. Such has never been the case here, but we are going to try to bring about a reform in the conditions and see what can be done in the way of introducing a greater variety. At least one of the new dances, the 'Ontario,' is quite simple and has features which should make it a go. This dance is simple and neat, gives plenty of opportunity for the display of grace, adapts steps already familiar and is easily learned. I shall teach it to my classes, and it will be taught by a great many other masters. The 'Ontario' is the one of the three likely to make the most impression on the general run of people, while the others are more of the order of fancy dances.

"Second in simplicity is the 'Sylph.' It is longer than the 'Ontario' and also braces more steps, which is apt to interfere with its popularity. Still I like the 'Sylph,' for it allows the performer to show all the grace he or she may possess. I imagine that it will become a favorite with children's classes, for they can learn it easily and at the same time know that they are bettering their abilities on a dance that is a little out of the ordinary run.

"The last of the dances accepted is the 'Rambler.' I do not suppose that it will ever become a great rage with the majority of people, for it requires some effort to learn and is more involved than is usually desirable when a couple desire to take a short turn around the floor. But with children I imagine that the 'Rambler' will be successful, as it furnishes a dance requiring study, which when learned will be attractive for exhibition purposes.

"You must understand that these were not all the new dances that were laid before the convention, but they were all that were accepted, for our constitution provides that we shall officially adopt but three each year. There were a number of others, some of them of vast merit, in both simple and complex figures, but these were chosen as the best and most artistic after careful discussion.

"Besides the official adoption of round dances various suggestions were made of new figures in the square dances. These we do not officially adopt, but they are carefully noted and will be used by many of us. This is especially true of the lancers, which we expect to improve quite a good deal.

"Attention will be paid this winter to the New York lancers, which has never had the hold in Baltimore its merits would warrant. There has been entirely too much tendency to romp through the lancers among Baltimore people, and for that reason it has been cut out of the lists at many affairs where it should have held a prominent place. Our object will be to bring about a greater degree of dignity and thereby restore the lancers to its old position.

"It is not generally known how important a center of dancing Baltimore is in regard to the percentage of enthusiasts in its population, and we think it time that it come more to the front as an exponent of the higher and more artistic forms of the amusement, and it is with that idea that I shall instruct my classes this winter."

Baked Up a $5,000 Clam.

The largest perfect pearl ever taken out of the Mississippi river was found recently by John Umberger and B. D. Stone, clam fishers, residing near the river side a few miles below Lacrosse, Wis., says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. The pearl weighs 110 grains and is valued at $5,000.

A TRAIN ROBBING MYSTERY

The Epidemic Is Over, but the Railroad Men Don't Know Why.

"Maybe you have noticed," said the western railroad manager out on a little business trip, "that the epidemic of train robbing that broke out in Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming about a year ago is over. Maybe, too, you think that it is because the railroad companies run the guilty fellows to earth and sent them up for long terms. But they didn't.

"As a matter of fact, the railroad authorities are just as much puzzled over the sudden subsidence of the train robbing fever as anybody else. Whether the business was so unremunerative as not to be worth the risk, whether some of the fellows got in jail for running a little side line like bank shaking or safe cracking, nobody knows. It's a big mystery to us.

"A year ago the plucky shippers and the western roads screeched. They sent out their detectives the moment word came in that a robbery had been committed, blacksnakes were bought and armed guards employed to ride on all trains that might be thought to be attractive to thieves. But they never caught anybody.

"In most cases the robbers are pretty hard to trail. Then, if you are ever lucky enough to catch one, you can't find anybody to identify him. When a train robber with a mask over his face and a business looking gun waving back and forth in his right mitt is suddenly projected into your vicinity, and the trainman has passenger is likely to get much of a glimpse of his features or to remember them if he did.

"About ten months ago the Burlington's train for the northwest was held up at Deadshaw, Neb. It was only about 10 miles from headquarters, and in less than two hours detectives and bloodhounds were on the trail. They followed the three fellows that did the job over three states within a week of the robbery, and, although they kept the closest kind of a watch on them, they could find out nothing that would justify an arrest. The two or three hours' start the fellows are certain to secure every time enables them to hide their plunder in some cache and to change their disguises.

"The theory of the detectives is that most of the robbers are now in prison on other charges, and they look for a renewal of this style of hold up in a few years. The fact is, though, that nobody knows."—New York Sun.

"The Little Pecan."

One of the most orthodox clergymen of Boston is occupying for the summer a small cottage at the seashore which was inhabited last year by a party of convivial artists from New York. The artists, it seems, were accustomed to throw empty wine bottles under the front piazza, where they had since remained undisturbed.

One day the clergyman went to town to meet another clergyman and bring him back with him for a day in the country. During the clergyman's absence his small children had built several sand forts in front of the house. They had hunted around for something in the shape of cannon and had finally discovered the empty wine bottles under the piazza and had disposed of them about the forts in a manner as military as possible.

Late in the afternoon the father and his clerical guest arrived. The father went into the house to deposit the bundles which he had collected in town. The children seized upon the guest and made him inspect the forts. He, seeing the array of empty wine bottles, drew hasty conclusions. The host then approached with a box of cigars, saying, "Will you have a smoke?"

The guest, with a stern look and a reproachful wave of the hand toward the miniature forts, replied sadly: "Not smoking leads to drinking."—Boston Herald.

One Job Closed to Him.

An Irishman fresh from an emigrant ship came into the office of ex-Sheriff Thomas Dunn a few days ago. He had letters of introduction from friends in Ireland to Tammany's joker.

"Bejorrah, I would like to be put on the force to be a constable," said the newly landed after a hearty handshake.

"And, boiled, you came to the right man," said Mr. Dunn, winking his eye and inhaling the brogue of the emigrant.

"I just got the papers for another man, but you take them and fill them out and do just as they tell you. Don't come back to me until a club is in your fist," said Dunn.

The Irishman took his two black glazed hand bags and went out. On the street he stopped and read from beginning to end the application blanks sent out by the municipal civil service commission. On the back is a list of the subjects the applicants must pass to be appointed. After reading about "geography, grammar, arithmetic, spelling, penmanship," the newly arrived tore up the papers and walked off, saying:

"Bejorrah, I'll have to find another job."—New York Times.

Faith.

This world is not our all. Man is not limited by centuries. Faith looks from men up to God. Science has weighed the suns and determined their elements, but faith sees the hand which made and upholds them all.

Archaeology has gone back to earliest ages and read their history on monuments and tablets, but faith goes back of archaeology and reads "In the beginning—God."

Ethnology has traced Adam's family from paradise down, but faith traces their future to the paradise above.

Science in our day has formulated many of the laws of life, but faith lays hold of the source of all life.—Homiletic Review.

JOHN BULL AND HIS HORSE

Auction Sale of the Kaiser's Sherry Humorously Treated.

BRITISH DISABILITY JOKED ABOUT.

Amusing Competition as to the Best Watermelon Exhibited in Hessian University—Professor of Suitableness' Recent Two Years' Prize a Shock to the Athletes.

The poor old British Britisher is easily an object of sincere compassion in these degenerate and unsympathetic days, says a cable dispatch from London to the New York Sun. From a rare and unusual lineage has unmercifully fallen upon evil times, when the public held cab laborers with the hands at 2 guineas a handshake and village millionaires may buy the king's sherry in bottles bearing royal labels at $100 a dozen. To be sure, the local press wears the glove of charity and the king's parting with the sherry was not prompted by any such commercial instinct. Still these contemporary episodes have been a severe shock to such Britishers as William Waldorf Astor, who sends a check for a fiver as his proxy for the honor of his presence, and who declines to joke a little about his disability. Thus, apropos of Mr. Carnegie's recent gifts to the Scotch universities, it is suggested that the best way to test examinations shall include the following:

Geography.—Draw a map of the United States, marking London, Glasgow and Birmingham.

Rule of Three.—If a man does a piece of work in four days, how much quicker will an American do it at half the salary?

Political Economy.—Tenters, millowners over here state that they feel safe if this were their own country. The German emperor, when last visiting it declared that he felt perfectly at home. Account for this.

History.—Write a note on the invasions of Great Britain and the rebellion and subsequent subjugation of the Angles. Give dates of accession of Vortigern, Hengist, Horsa, the Confessor, and other conquerors. Also of the beatification of St. Carnegie. Say what you know of any of these.

Trade Problem.—You are an English manufacturer. An extensive order is received for locomotives for the trans-African railway. Which would you demand the entire allocation of the railway to fit the six locomotives you have in stock or recommend an American rival?

Travel.—You are an American millionaire traveling for recreation. Which would you take back with you as souvenirs, London or Paris? Give your reasons for preferring one of these trinkets.

SEA SALMON IN LAKES.

Commissioner Pierce Predicts Great Wonders in Superior Waters.

The United States fish commission has successful planted and acclimated in Lake Superior a new food fish, the famous steel head salmon of the Pacific which has been a rank game fish exclusively heretofore, says the Duluth correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser. Several years ago eggs and fry were planted four years ago on the north shore near Port Arthur at Silver Isle, and since then the planting has been kept up.

The catch of an occasional steel head is reported, and from their size it is evident that the fish are growing about a pound a year. It is also evident that they have been propagating and increasing naturally. Fish are supposed to weigh, have been caught in the past few days. They have a most delicate flavor. The planting will proceed with much greater rapidity hereafter.

Where a Signature Counts.

In his work of giving away his surplus Mr. Carnegie says the Boston Herald, is making a good deal of work for his bookkeeper.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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...ER CHARITIES.

HOW CITY FOLKS PROVIDE FOR POOR YOUNGSTERS.

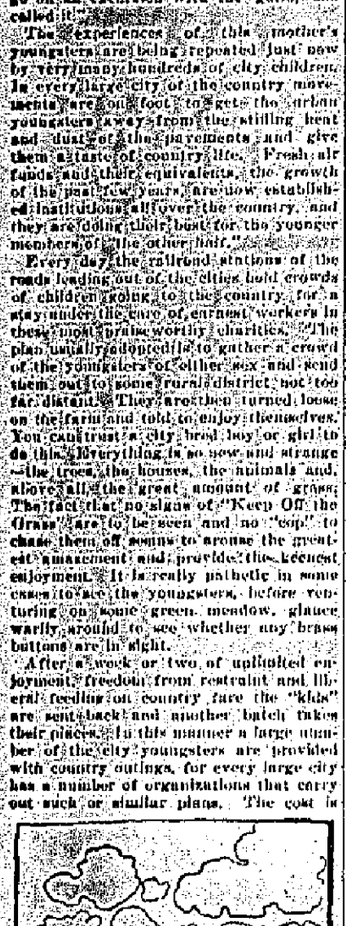
Delights of Country Life Prove Surprising to the Tenement Dwellers. Ensembles For the Older Children and Sanitariums For the Babies.

"Yes, said the tired looking tenement mother, they took my boy Jimmy an' my girl Mamie an' they sent them to the country for two weeks. You'd be surprised at the changes in them children. When they went away they was as thin as my old broomstick, an' when they brought 'em back I hardly knew 'em, they was that fat an' healthy lookin. An' the lady that took 'em away an' brought 'em back safe to my own door said they had more'n 200 children out at the same time. An' they're goin' to send 'em ag'in next year. An' when the lady went away she left a ticket for me an' the baby to go on an excursion with the 'guild,' she called it."

The experiences of this mother's youngsters are being repeated just now by very many hundreds of city children. In every large city of the country movements are on foot to get the urban youngsters away from the stifling heat and dust of the pavements and give them a taste of country life. Fresh air funds and their equivalents, the growth of the past few years are now established institutions all over the country, and they are doing their best for the younger members of the other half.

Every day the railroad stations of the roads leading out of the cities hold crowds of children going to the country for a stay under the care of earnest workers in these most praiseworthy charities. The plan usually adopted is to gather a crowd of the youngsters of either sex and send them out to some rural district not too far distant. They are then turned loose on the farm and told to enjoy themselves. You can trust a city bred boy or girl to do this. Everything is so new and strange—the trees, the houses, the animals and, above all, the great amount of grass. The fact that no signs of "Keep Off the Grass" are to be seen and no "cop" to chase them off seems to arouse the greatest amazement and provide the keenest enjoyment. It is really pathetic in some cases to see the youngsters, before venturing on some green meadow, glance warily around to see whether any brass buttons are in sight.

After a week or two of unlimited enjoyment, freedom from restraint and liberal feeding on country fare the "kids" are sent back and another batch takes their places. In this manner a large number of the city youngsters are provided with country outings, for every large city has a number of organizations that carry out such or similar plans. The cost is



LINCOLN PARK SANITARIUM.

not very great, and as a rule for all city folks and country alike are willing to help in the good work. The attendant labor is, of course, considerable, but it is cheerfully done by the workers in the settlements and elsewhere among the tenement districts.

The result and good to the city children is incalculable. To many a new and wonderful world is opened to their eyes, and they look forward eagerly to the next summer, when they will renew their acquaintanceship with the cows and calves.

Sending youngsters to the country for a week at a time is not however the only form of summer well doing known to workers among the tenements. In those cities fortunately favored on waterways excursions free to the poor attract thousands. These are for the most part for mothers with ailing babies and the good done to infants suffering from city heat is immense. In one large eastern city a floating hospital is run a number of times each week during the summer, and a seaside hospital for mothers and children is maintained in connection therewith. Trips to the seashore by parties of poverty stricken youngsters are of daily occurrence. They are conducted by newspapers, fresh air funds, guilds, etc., and result in a great amount of fun and strength to the children.

Typical of the work done in the summer for children of the large cities is the Lincoln Park sanitarium of Chicago. This is a model institution situated on the lake front of the Windy City and its purpose is to supply failing babies with pure, fresh air and the best of care and treatment during the heated term. The Lincoln Park sanitarium has been called "the greatest children's summer charity in the world," and it deserves the name. Many thousands of dollars have been expended on the sanitarium. The funds are contributed by the people of Chicago in various ways. Collection boxes have been placed all over the city, and lawn fetes, fairs and other forms of entertainment are resorted to in order to obtain money. The people of Chicago and other cities realize that by supporting this and similar charities they are benefiting not only the poor youngsters, but their cities and themselves as well.

Women Best Taught by Women.

Womanly graces of mind and heart are best taught by women. Nothing can make up for the lack of early mother love and mother care in a girl's life. The motherless daughter knows this too well. It is much the same in schools and colleges. Girls need the inspiration of a high type of womanhood always. They should have it before them at college, and they should also have while away from home the intelligent guardianship and guidance of women instructors who command both love and respect.—Exchange.

AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.

One of the Tricks Performed by the Fakirs of India.

The fakirs of India perform some remarkable tricks. The following one was witnessed by an Englishman who was himself an excellent prestidigitateur:

The apartment being filled, the magicians began their performance. The audience sat on the floor, about the fakirs, so that they had no way of concealing themselves or of hiding anything. At their request I examined them and satisfied myself that they had nothing about them. Then one of the women stepped into the inclosure, the rest remaining behind the spectators, who formed a close ring about them. The light was now turned down a little, and in a moment the woman's face began to be illuminated by a ghostly light that extended quickly over her entire body.

She then began to move around and around, uttering a low, murmuring sound the while, gradually quickening the pace until she was whirling about like a top. A moment of this, and the light that had clung about her seemed to be whirled off by centrifugal force and assumed a pillarlike form beside her. As soon as this was accomplished she stopped, turned and began to mold the light with her hand, and, though I could distinctly see her hands move through the light as if it were a cloud, it began to assume human form. We saw the arms, hands and legs all molded and finally the face and headgear. She next called for a light, and, the candles being relighted, there stood an utter stranger, a native seemingly, evolved out of cloudland. He stepped forward and grasped me by the hand. His hands were moist, as if with perspiration, and he was a very healthy spirit.

After he had talked and drunk a glass of arrack he took his place beside the woman again and began to whirl about. The lights were dimmed, but not so that we could not see, and in a few minutes the figure began to fade, soon assuming the appearance of a pillar or form of light and then attaching itself to the woman and seemingly being absorbed by her. All this was done in a very short space of time before the eyes of at least 50 people and not ten feet from myself. The girl appeared greatly exhausted afterward.

CARE OF LACES.

Iron lace on the right side first, then on the wrong side to throw up the pattern.

When putting lace away, fold as little as possible. A good plan is to wind it round a card, as they do in the shops.

When ironing laces, cover them with clean, white tissue paper. This prevents the shiny look seen on washed lace.

Use cornflour instead of ordinary starch for stiffening laces. This makes them firm and does not detract from the lacy appearance.

Laces and other delicate trifles should be placed in a muslin bag before being boiled. This prevents their getting lost and torn in the wash.

After "getting up" laces do not leave them to stir in a damp place—round the fire when the kettle is boiling, for instance. This robs them of their freshness and makes them look limp.

All laces before being ironed should be carefully pulled out, each point receiving attention. You will be repaid for your trouble, as the lace will look twice as nice and last clean a much longer time.

Too Suggestive.

An English clergyman had married a young woman with a reputed dowry of about £10,000, while he himself had "great expectations." Needless to say, every soul in the village knew about it. It was the first Sunday after their return from the honeymoon, and when the sermon was finished the parson proceeded, as usual, to give out the hymn verse for verse, to his rustic congregation.

All went well until the fifth verse was reached, and the parson began, "Forever let my grateful heart," when suddenly and with some confusion he exclaimed, "Omit the fifth verse!" and immediately began to recite aloud the sixth verse instead. Those who had hymnbooks promptly read the fifth verse:

Forever let my grateful heart
His boundless grace adore,
Which gives ten thousand blessings now
And bids me hope for more.

Pursuing an Elephant.

Any one who has once followed a traveling elephant will not show any undue haste to repeat the amusement. They sail along at an average pace of six miles an hour, regardless of the country, and stop for a bath or a short steam perhaps once every three days. Anything more exasperating than following very fresh spoor at a dog trot, hour after hour in a blazing sun, only to find at a late hour in the afternoon that one was 40 miles from camp, with no food or water, and that the elephant had increased his lead from one mile to ten, it would be difficult to imagine.—Everybody's Magazine.

Norfolk, Va.—Andrew Jackson Montague, Democrat, lacks just one of having enough delegates to insure his nomination for governor of Virginia on the first ballot. Other Montague counties are yet to elect, and he will have a clear majority for the nomination, which is equivalent to election.

If you are weak, take Hagee's Cordial of Cod Liver Oil combined with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

All the good of cod liver oil without the grease.

Sold by all druggists. Prepared by Kathermon Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

TO CHANGE OUR MAP

NEW STATE PLANNED AND OTHER REARRANGEMENTS PROPOSED.

Consolidation of Delaware and "Eastern Shore" of Maryland and Virginia Favored by Many—Other Changes Contemplated.

Unless certain changes in the map of the United States that are now contemplated fail to be made all of our geographies and atlases will soon be obsolete. A number of important shifts in the boundaries of states seem likely to be accomplished facts in the near future. It may be that a new state will be added to the Union. No new star will appear in Old Glory's galaxy, however, for one of the proposed changes, if carried out, means the extinction of the old commonwealth of Delaware.

Lying between Chesapeake bay on the west and Delaware bay and the Atlantic ocean on the east is a long peninsula that is now divided among the three states of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The entire state of Delaware occupies the eastern and upper portion, Maryland has the western upper, central and part of the eastern sections, and Virginia contents herself with the "tail." The peninsula, accordingly, is divided among three counties of Delaware, nine of Maryland and two of Virginia. The Virginia and Maryland portions of this famous peninsula form what is commonly known as "the Eastern Shore" of these states.

Some people born on the Maryland-Delaware-Virginia peninsula have long cherished the idea that the three unnaturally divided portions should be combined into one state. The peninsula, they say, was clearly meant to be a state by itself, and it is an indisputable fact that it would be one of the finest of the Union. The climate is one to be proud of and the land is unexcelled anywhere in Uncle Sam's domain for fertility.

Diversified crops, especially fruits, cereals and vegetables, flourish. Who has not heard of the Delaware peach crop? The sea surrounding the peninsula gives up more of its abundance here than in almost any other section of the globe of equal size. "The Eastern Shore" is the home of the famous Chesapeake terrapin, oysters and soft shell crabs.

The peninsula is rich in historical associations. In no other section of the country can one find a population of such unmixed Anglo-Saxon descent. Most of the white inhabitants can trace their families back to colonial days, and many of them can boast of ancestors who have done distinguished service for America.

THE PROPOSED PENINSULAR STATE.

Among the families of the peninsula are the Bayards, the Powells, the Dicksons, the Hopkinses, the Decaturs, the Saulsburys, the McDonoughs, the Claytons and many others. They have intermarried, and it would be difficult to find anywhere in the United States a more homogeneous class of people. They are for the most part able men and women—able mentally, morally and physically. A state that would contain them all would be one to be proud of. It seems likely that the project will be carried out.

Although this eastern peninsular project is the most important, a number of other changes in United States geography are attracting attention. Among them is the plan of annexing to Alabama that part of the state of Florida that lies west of the Chattahoochee and Appalachicola rivers. The section to be sundered from Florida and given to the Cotton State comprises seven counties and contains a population, according to last year's census, of 94,377. It contains the city of Pensacola and a number of unimportant towns.

In support of the proposed plan it is urged that the territory to be transferred belongs naturally to Alabama, and its manifest destiny is to become part of that state. The inhabitants are geographically, socially and commercially more closely connected with Alabama than with Florida, and they are, besides, in favor of the change. Florida does not object to the alienation of her territory if proper compensation be given her. It has been suggested that Alabama purchase western Florida, paying therefor $2,000,000.

Another proposed change is the annexation by Pennsylvania of that part of West Virginia that is known as "the Panhandle." It is that section of West Virginia that stretches up like a finger toward Lake Erie, between Pennsylvania and Ohio, that is meant. "The Panhandle" is bounded on the west by the Ohio river. It is said that the people of "the Panhandle" are not in accord with the rest of their state and would welcome annexation to Pennsylvania. The transfer may be arranged in the near future.

In connection with these suggested changes an interesting constitutional question has arisen as to the right of counties to secede from their states. It is contended by many that when the transfer can be amicably arranged between the two states concerned there is no legal or constitutional objection to the transfer.

HAVANA'S NEW MAYOR.

National Party Now in Control of Cuba's Capital City.

Cuba's political sky is beginning to clear up now that the excitement over the adoption of the Platt amendment has almost ceased. Political opinions in the island have crystallized into three parties—the National, the Republican and the Democratic—of which the first named is just at present predominant. It is believed by some that this party holds the future of Cuba in its hands, and it is hoped by all that it will use its power for the best interests of the Pearl of the Antilles.

The National party of Cuba has just elected its candidate, Dr. Miguel Gener,

MAYOR MIGUEL GENER.

mayor of Havana, and controls three-fourths of the municipal council. Its supremacy in the western part of the island is fixed, and the Nationals have also been generally successful in the east and in the interior districts.

The National party of Cuba is in favor of the complete independence of Cuba, coupled with the maintenance of cordial relations with the United States. The municipal convention of the party has just decided that the Platt amendment should be accepted and respected and that the party should co-operate with the intervening authorities in establishing the republic. It was decided, however, that after the latter had been achieved the party would work for the repeal of the Platt amendment by legal means. In its opinion it tends to curtail the independence of Cuba. In spite of these decisions of the Nationals there seems to be a growing sentiment, voiced in letters to El Diario de la Marina and La Lucha, in favor of annexation to the United States. El Diario and La Lucha are leading papers of Havana.

Mayor Gener of Havana now bears a great responsibility. As the head of the National party in Havana, with a great deal of municipal patronage in his control, he can do about as he pleases. Although he is believed to be quite conservative, nothing positive is expected of him. The reassuring fact about Mayor Gener is that he is anything rather than a revolutionist. During the insurrection he upheld, in a half hearted way, what was known as the "plan of constitutional evolution." This meant gradually getting out from under Spanish rule with the aid of the United States. He was a supporter of the plan which contemplated the buying by Cuba of its freedom from Spanish misrule.

The new mayor of Havana has never been a supporter of annexation of Cuba to the United States, and he will probably not change his views in that regard. He is not, however, a man of strong views or decided expressions. He will make a good mayor of Cuba's capital city if things go smoothly, but if there is any friction his nonconmittal policy is likely to cause embarrassment. It is fortunate that there is no indication of serious trouble, Mayor Gener has the advantage of being popular with the classes and masses of Havana.

SOCIETY BELLE TO WED.

California Millionaire Has Won the Beautiful Miss Oelrichs.

One of the most beautiful of this season's brides is Miss Lily Oelrichs of New York. She is a member of the well known and wealthy family of that name, her father being Charles M. Oelrichs. Her uncle, Hermann Oelrichs, is one of the best known men of Gotham. Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and Mrs. William Jay are aunts of Miss Oelrichs.

Miss Lily Oelrichs is considered by many the most beautiful young woman of "the Newport set" of New York society.

MISS LILY OELRICHS.

She has been "out" two years, and during that time has served as bridesmaid at several fashionable weddings, where her beauty was a matter of comment.

Peter D. Martin, the lucky man who has won Miss Oelrichs, is a young California millionaire. He is reputed to be worth anywhere from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. His mother, Mrs. Eleanor Martin, is one of the best known society women of the Pacific coast, and her husband, who has been dead several years, was for a long time president of a national bank in San Francisco. The wedding of Miss Oelrichs and Mr. Martin will be celebrated in August at Newport.

100 PILLS 25c

LIVERITA
THE UP-TO-DATE
LITTLE LIVER PILL

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LIVERITA for SICK HEADACHE
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$500 REWARD

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-to-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill.

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40 PILLS 10c

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Little LIVER Pill
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15 PILLS 5c

For sale by the Dumble Pharmacy, North Main Street, Marion, Ohio.

The PRENDERGAST LUMBER & COAL CO.
HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND COAL.
PHONE 8 OUR SPECIALTY EVERYTHING

FRED B. CROW

Leaves Star Force To Become Press Man for Royal Italian Band.

Fred B. Crow left the reportorial force of the Star last Saturday to become press agent of the Royal Italian band, the fine musical organization which delighted patrons of the Grand last September. The position is a pleasant one, and a high class salary goes with it, which makes it the more attractive.

Mr. Crow's newspaper experience and his liking for the business which he is to enter, will make him a valuable press man.

Mr. Crow will join the band at Atlantic City July 15.

VERY UNLUCKY

Are Republican Candidates for Justice of the Peace.

An annual report which W. F. Johnson, clerk of the courts, finished Friday, reveals the fact that there has been but one Republican justice of the peace elected in Marion county since April, 1899. That one was Joseph Patten of Green Camp township. He received a tie vote with the Democratic candidate, and had to cast lots for his office.

A Conscientious Minister.

Dear Sir:—Having tried your White Wine of Tar Syrup, I believe it to be an excellent medicine, and can conscientiously recommend it to others.
Respectfully yours,
Kingsville, Mo. Rev. Wm. Stevenson,
For sale by W. B. Foye.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.

Kankakee, Ill.—Aaron Morgan, the Danville politician, whose petition for release from the Kankakee insane hospital on habeas corpus created so much stir last October, escaped from the institution yesterday afternoon while disguised as a woman. Morgan has been a parole patient. Fear is expressed that he may do some injury to his family in Danville if he got to them, for he blamed them for his restraint.

"I owe my whole life to Burdock Blood Bitters. Scrofula sores covered my body. I seemed beyond cure. B. B. B. has made me a perfectly well woman." Mrs. Charles Hutton, Berville, Michigan.

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Heberman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richswood. Try it. 18-wk-ly-e

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

DOE WAH JACK

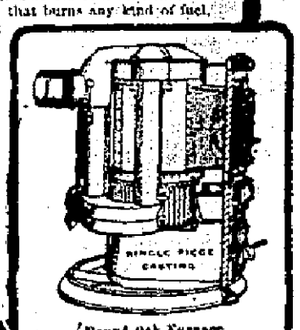
"Just as good a Furnace as the Round Oak is a Slove"

Round Oak Furnaces are as honestly made as the famous Round Oak Stove—the same careful painstaking fitting of every joint, door and draft—the same daily inspection of material and test of the completed heater. Like the Round Oak Stoves the

Round Oak Furnace

is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. It is the only furnace that burns any kind of fuel, wood, hard and soft coal and the only furnace that burns all the fuel—all the gases and most of the smoke. The price is reasonable. Send for the free Round Oak Furnace book.

ESTATE OF P. D. BECKWITH, Dowagiac, Mich.
Makers of Beckwith's Round Oak, the most famous stove in the world.



Round Oak Furnace with outer casing removed.

Round Oak Furnaces are for sale in Marion by J. W. Wren.

RHOADS' SHOE STORE.

In fly time peace of mind and foot-ease are on a direct circuit. If you wear low shoes, nothing'll worry you, and if you select a pair of our patents, you will have foot comfort and ease.

No other Store matches our low Shoes for Men, at $2.00, $3.00 and $3.50.

Ladies low Shoes, $1.00 to $2.50. Children's Slippers, 50c. to $1.25.

J. E. RHOADS.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
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STEEVES & PASTERS,
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Dr. W. G. Steeves, graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, with years of experience and observation. Dr. W. F. Pasters, graduate of Dental department of The Ohio Medical University, with all the modern ideas pertaining to dental science.

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Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Cases negotiated. Special attention given to conveyancing. Titles to real estate examined and made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, South Main St. Marion, Ohio.

To the Citizens of Marion:
Mr. J. F. White, No. 342 Hallentine Ave., is appointed agent at Marion for the sale of the Celebrated McFarland Indian Capsule. This is the most wonderful medicine down to the present age this world has ever known. There are more cases credited to this famous vegetable compound than to all other proprietary medicine known to man. They cure the liver; they cure the stomach; they cure the kidneys; they cure rheumatism; they cure constipation and headaches of all kinds, because they cleanse the blood and perfectly. Mr. White himself has been cured of one of the most severe cases of inflammatory rheumatism by this medicine and can tell you of hundreds they have cured of some of the above complaints.
Prepared by Dr. H. McFarland, Columbus, Ohio.

CHARLES C. FISHER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Bennett Building.

THE
Marion County Bank Co.
(Successor to J. S. Reed & Co.)
ESTABLISHED 1839.
Cash Capital - - - $250,000.00.
Active deposits. Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking within the limits of safety. Mortgage and long time paper bought. Foreign drafts bought and sold. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.
Deposit vault for valuable papers free to customers.
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We Take
Farm Risks
And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other Insurance agency in Marion Co.
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WADDELL & KNAPP,
General INSURANCE Agents,
Issue
FIRE, CYCLONE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES, ALSO AGENTS FOR
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Issue bonds to administrators, guardians, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.
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J. N. HOYT,
—THE—
MARION OPTICIAN,
At residence and Office, 819 South Main Street,
Mondays Only.

Trained Voices
Are in Demand.
I can train them.
Herbert Hutchinson,
Voice Teacher.
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A good looking horse and poor looking harness is the worst kind of a combination.
Eureka Harness Oil
not only makes the harness and the horse look better, but makes the leather soft and pliable, puts it in condition to last—twice as long as it ordinarily would.
Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by
STANDARD OIL CO.
Give Your Horse a Chance!

UHLER & PHILLIPS

Arrange with Owners of the McNeal and Wolford Block for a Larger Storeroom.

WILL BUILD BACK TO THE ALLEY

A Basement and Two Story Building, 45x92 Feet, Will Be Erected and Occupied by Messrs. Uhler & Phillips in Addition to Their Present Quarters—Other Improvements.

Messrs. Uhler & Phillips, the dry goods merchants, entered into a lease contract Saturday with J. F. McNeal and Mrs. J. A. Wolford, owners of the McNeal and Wolford block, which calls for a notable addition to the rear of that block, for the exclusive use of the Uhler & Phillips dry goods store.

In the rear of the two rooms occupied by the postoffice and Messrs. Uhler & Phillips will be erected a new two-story and basement building 45x92, adjoining the present building. This new structure will communicate with the present Uhler & Phillips room and will be occupied exclusively by that firm. Among the attending improvements will be an elevator, steam heating plant, a modernized window front and later on the finishing of the third floor of the block, which is now occupied for the storage of surplus stock. When all is complete the new and enlarged structure will give Uhler & Phillips an ideal retail store room.

The improvement is to be swiftly made. The new structure is to be ready for occupancy by September fifteenth, in just sixty days from the time of beginning work. The present one-story structure in the rear of the Uhler & Phillips store will be torn down one week from Monday, allowing the firm one week for a special sale to move its contents.

BURNED TO DEATH

Is a Young Lima Girl Well Known in This City.

Miss Gladys Benson, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Benson of Lima, was the victim of a painful death Monday afternoon at her home in that city. She was starting a fire in the gas stove about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and, after having lighted the fire, started out into the yard, when she noticed that her clothes were on fire. She screamed for help, and tried to put out the flames with her hands. When assistance arrived she was nearly burned to death. Her face, hands and body were all badly burned. Medical attendance was called, but the girl died at 11 o'clock Monday night.

The deceased was the granddaughter of Mrs. Priscilla Sifritt and the niece of Mr. O. L. Sarlit of this city. She has a number of friends in this city, where she visited several times.

Mesdames Sifritt and Mr. Sifritt left Tuesday to attend the funeral.

SERIOUSLY ILL

Is Harvey Wilson of South Main Street—Catarrhal Hemorrhage.

Harvey Wilson is quite seriously ill at his home on south Main street, the result of catarrhal hemorrhages. Mr. Wilson has not been in good health since his return from the West, and has suffered with severe headaches, which, it is thought by the attending physicians, were but the forerunner of the hemorrhages, with the first of which he was seized at 2 a. m. Tuesday. The flow of blood was such that it was alarming in the extreme, and it was checked with the greatest difficulty.

Mr. Wilson suffered another hemorrhage about 10 o'clock that morning which was almost as serious as the first. His condition is but little improved.

Big Four Rates to Buffalo.

$13.00 round trip, good until Oct. 31. $10.70 round trip good 15 days. $9.00 round trip good 10 days. On Tuesday of each week, $8.70 round trip good 3 days, good in day coaches only. Stop off allowed at Brockton, N. Y., for side trip to Chautauqua, N. Y., within limit of ticket. All tickets good on boat Cleveland to Buffalo or Buffalo to Cleveland. F. W. Mayer, agent.
180-d&wk-tf

Do you carry FIRE INSURANCE? If so, why?

Would not your FAMILY need some protection if you were to DIE, a great deal worse than YOU would need it if your buildings were to BURN?

Then, while you carry your insurance on your property, do not fail to carry a policy in the UNION CENTRAL to protect your loved ones, if you were taken from them, and, at the same time to protect YOURSELF, when you get up in years.

See E. C. Smith, general agent, Marion, Ohio. 163-tu-frl-wk-tf

For forty years Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been curing summer complaints, dysentery, diarrhoea, bloody flux, pain in the stomach, and it has never yet failed to do everything claimed for it.

MONEY TO LOAN AT FIVE PER Cent—On first mortgage farm security, in Marion county. Make application at office of Crissinger & Guthery, attorneys at law, 101½ north Main street, Marion, Ohio.
33-wk-t-27

OUR TALLEST SMOKESTACK

Chimney 365 Feet High Finished at Constable Hook, N. J.

The tallest smokestack ever built in the United States has just been completed at Constable Hook, N. J., says the New York Sun. It is 365 feet above the ground and in height is exceeded by a few others in the world. The stack is at the works of the Orford Copper works, which are opposite New Brighton, Staten Island, and residents of that place and indeed of the whole shore of the island have watched its erection with the greatest interest, as it has been designed with the idea of giving them a partial relief from the smoke nuisance of which Staten Islanders have been complaining so vigorously.

It was figured out by experts that if the smoke from the 27 chimneys of the blast furnaces, containing a considerable percentage of sulphurous gas, could be carried up to sufficient height it would reach a strata that would take it over Staten Island or any other contiguous territory far enough to permit the fumes to become dissipated. Investigations were made at the copper works at Laurel Hill, on Long Island, where there is a stack 250 feet high, and for miles around no one it was found, complained. Consequently a stack 100 higher than that at Laurel Hill was decided upon, which has cost something over $50,000.

The construction of such a stack on the marshy ground at Constable Hook was a very difficult undertaking and involved great engineering problems. Only one firm in the world, the company believed, could do the job, and that was the Custodis Chimney Construction company of Germany. They brought over their own men here who had experience in laying bricks at altitudes even as great as 500 feet. The work was begun in November of last year, when a hole was dug 45 feet square and 15 feet deep, reaching several feet below the water level. Over the entire bottom were driven piles as close as could be driven and also as deep. In all about 500 piles were used. Then a layer of concrete went on these, and the brickwork started on top of this. This part of the stack was 50 feet square for a height of 30 feet, with a hole in the center 16 feet in diameter, leaving the wall at the narrowest part seven feet thick. On top of this cone was erected the chimney proper, of special radial brick with an outside diameter at the bottom of 30 feet and 12 feet at the top. The inside diameter is 16 feet at the bottom and 10 feet at the top. The workmen worked on scaffolds on the inside. In the construction one of them fell to the bottom and was killed.

The top of the brick shaft was reached the other day and a big American flag hoisted that looked at the bottom something like a handkerchief.

JAPAN TO HONOR PERRY.

Monument to Be Erected Where the Commodore First Landed.

The Bekyu Kyo-Kai, or American association of Japan, proposes on July 14 next, the forty-eighth anniversary of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry's memorable visit to Japan, to unveil a monument to his memory upon the very spot where his foot first trod Japanese soil, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Sun. The reasons for the memorial given by the association's circular tell in brief how the Japanese today regard Perry's work. Baron Kentaro Kaneko says:

"The visit of Perry was, in a word, the turning of the key which opened the doors of the Japanese empire to friendly intercourse with the United States and subsequently to the rest of the nations of Europe on similar terms and may in truth be regarded as the most memorable event in our annals—an event which paved the way and accelerated the introduction of a new order of things, an event that enabled the country to enter upon the unprecedented era of national ascendency in which we are now living.

"There is a reason, then—a strong reason—why this visit of Commodore Perry no less than the spot where those memorable conferences took place should be perpetuated in the memory of the Japanese people. * * * She owes in no small degree her present prosperity to the United States of America in that the latter rendered her the great and lasting service mentioned.

"After the lapse of these 48 years her people have, however, come to entertain but an uncertain memory of Kurihama, and yet it was there that Perry first trod the soil of Japan and for the first time awoke the country from its slumberous seclusion of three centuries; there it was that first gleamed the light that has ever since illumined Japan's way in her newborn career of progress."

Electric Ventilators For India.

According to French official reports which have reached the state department at Washington through Consul General Guenther, the demand for electric ventilators in British India exceeds the supply. American manufacturers are handicapped somewhat by the fact that the people of British India prefer ventilators with blades from 4½ to 6 inches long, while those of American make are only about 3 inches long. The establishment of a depot for automobiles in Bombay is also spoken of as of great promise for business.

Wanted—International Stamps.

According to a Vienna correspondent, the New Zealand government has sounded the postal departments of Austria, England, France and Russia as to the general adoption in the Postal union of a common international stamp of value equal to a penny. The idea has been favorably received, and it will be seriously considered at the next congress of the Postal union.

A TERRIBLE SHOCK

To His Many Friends in This City Is the Death of Guy Monnette of Bucyrus.

HE IS SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS

With the Adams Express Company. Gives a Check Purporting To Be Signed by His Father To Cover Shortage—When Time Comes To Cash Check He Is Dead.

A brief report of the suicide of Guy E. Monnett at Bucyrus was given in the Star of Friday and the announcement came as a terrible shock to the wide circle of young people in this city with which he has been associated almost as intimately as if he had been a resident of the city.

The young man was a son of Ephraim Monnett of Bucyrus, one of Crawford county's most substantial and

GUY E. MONNETTE, THE YOUNG BUCYRUS SUICIDE.

wealthy citizens, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him in this city, where, as a lad in knickerbockers, he laid the foundations for many lasting friendships while visiting his sister, Mrs. James D. Gregory, and his brother, William.

The announcement of his rash act received by telephone, Friday afternoon, almost prostrated Miss Nellie Hagan, whom he had left but a few hours before bright, smiling and cheerful, to take the tragic leap into eternity he had planned for himself.

Miss Hagan had been receiving attentions from the young man for some time past, and happened to be a visitor in Bucyrus on the morning of his death. They parted at the Hotel Royal, after a promise that he would return quickly and would accompany her to the train. Failing to do this, the young lady worried considerably about it, fearing that something had gone wrong, but later was accompanied to the station by others at about the time he was dying by his own hand, and reached this city to learn, a little later, of the awful tragedy.

The story of the young man's death is sad in the extreme. He was but twenty-two years of age, and has apparently lived a happy, carefree existence, clear of many excesses, but such as the younger set would pronounce a good time.

When he left Miss Hagan there was nothing in his manner to indicate that there was anything wrong, but developments showed that he had been greatly troubled over a shortage in his accounts with the Adams Express company with which he was employed as a delivery clerk, and immediately after leaving the young lady he met the only person who knew of his shortage, and was asking for an immediate settlement of an indebtedness of something over five hundred dollars. This was at 10:15, and at 11:30 his body was found in his father's barn, the young man having killed himself with carbolic acid.

The following from the Bucyrus Telegraph explains the case fully:

The cause which led up to the unfortunate act dates back a month or more and originated in an error of judgment on the part of the young man in his duties as driver of the Adams Express wagon. In this capacity he handled a number of C. O. D. packages, especially for the American Clay Working Machinery company who do a considerable C. O. D. business. About six weeks ago the returns for one of these packages were not received in the usual length of time. Later on the company from whom the money was expected made further orders from the American company. It was thought peculiar that the people should order more goods without paying the original C. O. D. and as the express agents are not allowed to deliver C. O. D. matter unless the charges are paid an inquiry was made. It was found that the bills had been paid on receipt of the goods. In the meantime other like shortages had shown up and a full settlement, which had dragged along for nearly a month was necessary.

The young man gave the shipping clerk of the American company a check purporting to have been signed by his father for him, Wednesday, to cover the shortage with the understanding that he was to cash it himself on Friday. He met the shipping clerk on the street, and asked him to wait at the Iowa House until he got the cash on the check, but instead of going to the bank he went home and killed himself.

The funeral was held at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

MRS. SCHUYLER ZENT

Is Seriously Burned at Her Home on Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. Schuyler Zent of Bellevue street was seriously burned in a peculiar manner about 7 o'clock Monday evening.

A gasoline can exploded and the servant picked up the burning can, and opened the door to throw it out into the yard. Mrs. Zent was approaching the door and received the full contents of the blazing can. The fluid spread over her, igniting her dress. Mrs. Zent tore the blazing material from her body, but not before her hands and body were badly burned.

Dr. Robert Ramroth was called and dressed the burns. He stated Monday evening that he anticipated no permanent injury.

UNCALLED-FOR

Are the Following Letters at the Local Postoffice.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the local postoffice:

Coffy, Gill; Drake, E. S. S.; Dowden, O. A.; Hite, Chas. McGinness, James; Martin, Carl; Martin, J. S.; Robertson, Charles; Robinson, George R.; Swayne, Daniel; Wilson, Bruce; Wilson, Bruce; Wilson, Jack; Bruce, Miss L. J.; Brewer, Miss Maud; Parish, Miss Della; Polland, Mrs. J. Percival; Thumbs, Miss Bertha.

J. B. Fisher, P. M.

Our Six Year Old Daughter.

Our little six-year daughter had a very sore throat, badly ulcerated, and coughed almost incessantly. Gave the White Wine of Tar Syrup according to directions and she began to improve immediately and soon got well. Mrs. Groves and I have recommended it to others, and we consider it the very best medicine in use.

Rev. D. H. Groves,
Pastor M. E. church, Clarksville, Mo.
For sale by W. B. Foye.

PIETRO CUNEO

Is Tuesday Appointed U. S. Consul at Turin, Italy.

Washington, July 9.—The following appointments were announced today: Thos. R. Wallace of Iowa, consul at Crefeld, Germany; Pietro Cuneo of Ohio, consul at Turin, Italy; John W. Foltz, colonel of infantry.

Mr. Cuneo is the editor of the Upper Sandusky, Republican and has many warm friends in Marion.

Facts and Fiction.

Experience of Marion Citizens are Easily Proven to be Facts—Outside Testimony is Apt to Savor of Romance.

The most superficial investigation will prove that the following statement from a resident of Marion is true. Read it and compare evidence from Marion along with testimony from outside places published side by side in the columns of this paper. Investigate still further and you will be surprised at the number of people in Marion who re-echo what this citizen says. Reiteration of such statements, local endorsements as about the claims made for Doan's Kidney Pills cannot be gainsaid or disproven. Read this case:

Mrs. William Botham of 591 Greenwood street says: "Mr. Botham used Doan's Kidney Pills several years ago and they did him so much good that when our child began to suffer from sluggish kidneys, due to an attack of malaria, we procured a box of the remedy from W. B. Foye's drug store. We were not disappointed in the results obtained, for the child was soon relieved of the headaches, pains in the back and other symptoms of disordered kidneys."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

A JEWISH EXHIBITION.

Planned to Hold One In New York Next Winter.

TO BE HISTORICAL IN CHARACTER

Scope of the Project, In Which All Organized Hebrew Bodies Will Co-operate—Cyrus Adler Chosen as President of the Executive Committee.

It has been determined by a number of prominent persons interested in the subject to have in New York city during the winter of 1901 and 1902 an American Jewish historical exhibition similar in some departments to the Anglo-Jewish Historical exhibition held in London in 1887, says the New York Times. When the American Jewish Historical society held its last meeting in Philadelphia, a committee was appointed with full powers to plan for this exhibition.

The committee, in whose list of members are many prominent persons, reported that such an exhibition would do credit to the Jews of America and convince the American people that their Jewish brethren have played an important part in the development and history of the United States. Upon this report it was agreed that such an exhibition should be held. An executive committee was immediately appointed as follows:

New York—Oscar S. Straus, Max J. Walter, Joseph Jacobs, N. Taylor Phillips, Professor Morris Loeb, Professor Richard Gottheil, Leon Huhner, George Hellman.

Philadelphia—Mayer Sulzberger, Dr. Herbert Friedenwald.

Baltimore—The Rev. Dr. William Rosenau.

Chicago—The Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal.

Cincinnati—The Rev. Dr. Phillipson.

Galveston—The Rev. Henry Cohen.

San Francisco—The Rev. Jacob Voorsanger.

Dr. Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian institution of Washington has been elected president of the exhibition.

Among the things to be shown are historical records of the Jews in America, including such things as Columbus' earliest records of his discovery written to Jews in Spain, Inquisition records, Washington's letters to Jews, portraits and pictures of well known American Jews and the histories of Jewish institutions in America. There will also be included a collection of all books written by the Jews of America or pertaining to American Judaism. An international exhibit of things pertaining to ecclesiastical art and to Jewish antiquities is to be a feature.

Not only will antiquity be represented, but whatever it is thought will be interesting will be utilized. While objects having to do with American history will be the largest part of the exhibition, it has been determined to give Jews from Russia and Germany proper space. It has been thought best not to give the exhibition as an American Jewish Historical society function, but to invite all other important Jewish societies to participate. Among those asked to aid are:

The Jewish Publication society, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Orthodox Jewish Congregational union, the Hebrew Union college, the Jewish Theological seminary, the various Jewish fraternities, the Chautauqua society, the Council of Jewish Women, the National Conference of Jewish Charities and the Federation of American Zionists.

A general committee for the direction of the exhibition will be selected from committees appointed by these organizations. The sub-executive committees and other committees of detail have already been chosen. As there is a large desire to be in communication with those who will exhibit as soon as possible an office will be secured shortly.

DARING AUTOMOBILIST.

Facts About Henri Fournier, Winner of the Paris-Berlin Race.

Henri Fournier, the winner of the terrible automobile race from Paris to Berlin, who was never passed from the moment he left the outskirts of the French capital, is no doubt the most daring of all the automobilists in the world. He has been called reckless.

When in this country in 1899, he was named the "Red Demon." He has had numerous narrow escapes from death and has been seriously injured several times.

Fournier became familiar to lovers of bicycle racing in America in 1899, when he came over to pace the noted bicycle riders Edouard Taylore, Harry Elkes and "Major" Taylor, says the New York World. He was Taylore's chief pacemaker in the Madison Square Garden races of 1899-1900, when he rode his cycle motor called the "Infernal machine," and also appeared in Boston, Baltimore and other cities.

He established several motor records while in the United States. He is the champion of the Paris-Bordeaux course, having reduced the record from 22 hours to 6 hours for the 248 miles.

Young Minks Adopted by a Cat.

George Gillespie of Arcola, Ills., has a cat that is raising a peculiar family, says the St. Louis Republic. In addition to her litter of kittens she has adopted two young minks, which she guards with especial care. They were given to her when only a few days old and are now content to stay with their foster parent. Family relations are apparently pleasant.

Corner on a Drug.

A corner in opium, says the Baltimore American, is the latest big commercial transaction to stupefy the public.

A PROPER JEWELRY STORE.
Miss a Train!
Just my luck, you say. Not at all—just your neglect. You depended on your watch, and it was wrong. Have it regulated by a man who understands his business. We have tools and the material and are at your service. We charge you a fair price and you get high-class work. In fact we guarantee our work to give perfect satisfaction or the money will be refunded.
M. Nelson & Sons.
Jewelers and Opticians, Marion, O.

"Blue Monday"
America's famous wash-day has been made a thing of the past by
ANTHONY'S STEAM LAUNDRY.
180 East Center Street.
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Get in
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RELIABLE HARDWARE
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J. G. Seiter.

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A Projected West Indies Confederation

It may seem rather absurd in the United States, hot down here in this as yet unfledged republic some of the politicians are already talking of a grand intercontinental confederation, with Cuba at the helm, of course, to take in all the islands of the West Indies. It is only an idea as yet, to be sure, but they have got it in the "incubator," and some day or other it may hatch.

The islands would constitute a great tropical republic, for Cuba, the northernmost of any account, lies along the verge of the tropics, and its resources would be about the same throughout. Its area and population I give in the appended table, and so far as population goes it would make rather a respectable showing. One of the great difficulties, of course, would be the dissimilarity of the various peoples, speaking several languages and with all sorts of notions as to government. Naturally every other voter would want to be the first president, but that is natural in all new republics and is therefore not to be wondered at.

But let us see of what such a possible confederation of the West Indian Islands would be composed. First, here is Cuba, with its million and a half of Spanish speaking people, one-third of whom are black or colored. She would dominate, not only from superior numbers, but owing to the vast resources of the great island.

Next, south of us, only 90 miles away, is Jamaica, with no English speaking population of 619,000, and its 15,000 whites in a hopeless minority. Jamaica is rich and fruitful but, owing to its cumbersome system of government and her distance from England, she has been bankrupted. The people are all black and colored people and only a sprinkling of whites. In fact, the whites have not only no voice in the government, but no assured rights which any native born blacksmith bound to respect. The Haitians are perfectly satisfied with their own system of government—that is, they seem to keep it to themselves—but are aware on the qui vive for some chance to overturn it. They could not be induced to enter into any sort of confederation at all, being too suspicious, but the same cannot be said of the Dominicans, who occupy the larger and eastern portion of that fertile island. They are more enlightened and progressive. As the first settlement by Europeans on American soil was made in Santo Domingo, it is likely the Dominicans might expect the capital of the latest republic in this hemisphere to be located there, but the chances are that it would be fixed at Santiago. The Haitians speak French and the Dominicans Spanish. So they would naturally ally with Cuba.

Further eastward and southward still are the former Danish islands St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John, about which so much talk has been made in connection with naval stations for the United States. The natives of those islands speak both Spanish and Danish, and in fact, most of them are polyglots as well as excellent sailors, their ports having been for so long a time full of foreign shipping for so many years.

Eastward still lie the Virgins and the Leeward Islands confederation, all English, with a sprinkling in between of French and Dutch, and then comes the magnificent islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, both French, with the beautiful English island of Dominica between them. Both are extremely fertile, hopefully black as to the complexion of their most numerous inhabitants and historically famous, Martinique having been the birthplace of the Empress Josephine. Southward of these lie the Windward islands, consisting of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines and Grenada, over to the eastward of them being the prosperous island of Barbadoes, with its population, mainly of blacks, more dense than that of any outside of China. It is famous for its rum and sugar and also as being the only foreign land that General George Washington ever visited. Southward from Barbadoes are Tobago and Trinidad, the former known as Robinson Crusoe's island and now nearly given over to the blacks, the latter the largest in this part of the Caribbean sea and with great natural resources. Trinidad lies off one of the mouths of the Orinoco and near the north coast of South America, as close as the Panama are to Florida. It is about 1,500 miles in a direct line from Florida to Trinidad and the same distance from Havana, while Port of Spain, its chief town, and Santiago de Cuba are 1,200 miles apart. These points represent the two extremes of the proposed confederation, which would include more than a thousand islands counting all the islets, rocks and keys of the Bahamas) and take in people speaking Spanish, English, French, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, patois and paplamento, the last being a sort of West Indian "pepper pot," composed of all the other languages mixed up with remains of the aboriginal Indian.

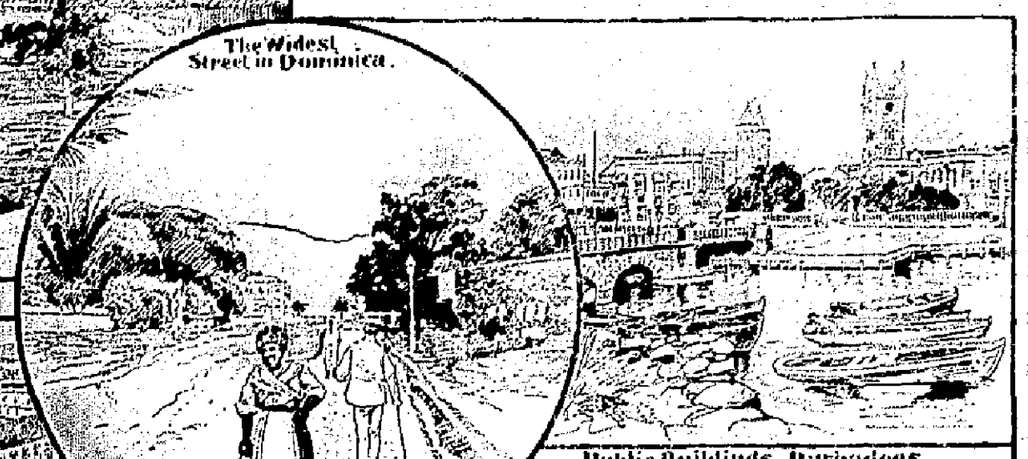
Should this scheme ever eventuate it is thought that Santiago, as mentioned already, would be the probable capital, situated as it is so conveniently for access from all southern islands and being preferable to Havana, especially after the railroad now building, which will connect it next year with the cities on the northern coast, is finished. The geographical center would fall on the north coast of Santo Domingo somewhere near the bay of Samana, which opens northwardly, in an opposite direction to Santiago's magnificent harbor. The capital, however, is a detail not yet settled. In fact, only the scheme in its broadest outlines has as yet been projected, and, like many other things down this way, is still in the air.

AREA AND POPULATION OF SUGGESTED WEST INDIAN CONFEDERATION.

	Area in square miles.	Population.
Cuba	41,572	1,572,797
Bahamas and Bermudas	5,020	60,000
Jamaica	4,190	620,000
Haiti	9,200	1,200,000
Santo Domingo	20,500	500,000
Danish West Indies—St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John	132	35,000
French Islands—Guadeloupe, Martinique and smaller islands	1,100	302,000
Leeward Islands—Antigua, St. Kitts and Nevis, Montserrat, Virgin Islands, Dominica	641	130,000
Windward Islands—St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Grenadines	510	135,000
Barbados	166	182,000
Trinidad	1,750	270,000
Dutch Islands—Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius	430	50,000
Total (approximated)	87,557	5,189,200

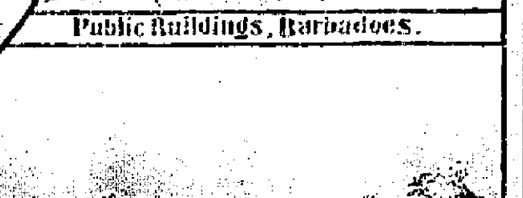
THOMAS OSCAR ELLINGHAM.
Santiago, Cuba.

View from Rock Fort, Kingston, Jamaica.

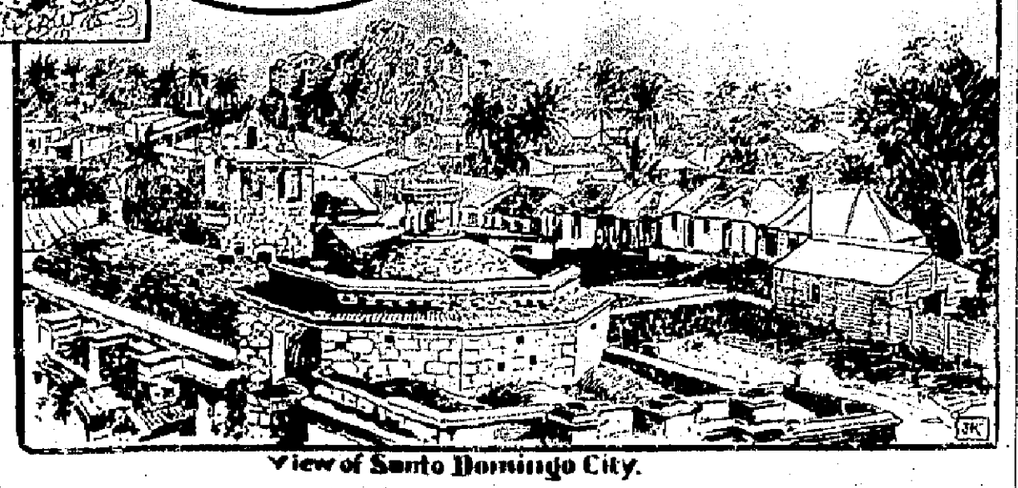


The Widest Street in Dominica.

Pointe A Pitre, Guadeloupe.



Public Buildings, Barbadoes.



View of Santo Domingo City.

Another Hero of The Ashanti War.

Sir James Willcocks, K. C. M. G., whose portrait appears herewith, is the latest possessor of distinction to receive the freedom of London. He is the hero of the Ashanti war, which, though an insignificant and paltry affair, abounded with deeds of valor and resulted in the customary crop of medals, including two Victoria crosses and ten "distinguished service" orders. There were only 250 white men of all ranks in the expedition and 3,500 native soldiers. Still the rescue expedition made a gallant record, and Colonel Willcocks accomplished a very disagreeable task. He is a young man yet, with smooth cheeks, firm chin and frank expression. He learned a great deal about the rich gold mines of Ashanti, but refuses to divulge his information to "promoters" for fear, as he says, "some fool will find out and say that I went to Africa to fight for gold."

A COMMEMORATIVE PRUSSIAN COIN.

The coin shown in the accompanying illustration was recently struck by command of the kaiser to commemorate the bicentenary of his empire. It is a 5 mark piece, one and one-half inch in diameter and has on one side the portrait of the famous first king of Prussia, Frederick I, who was born 1657 and died 1713, and on the other side that of the present ruler, William II, born 1859, with the dates 1701 and 1901.

Springtime

Is the sweetest season in human life, as it is in Nature generally. It is the time of promise. As the young girl draws near to that mysterious line where womanhood and girlhood meet, her whole destiny is in a measure being determined. How often the sweet young girl under the influence of the change, withers and droops like some blighted bud. Nature generally needs some little help at this critical period, and this help in its best form is contained in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, and gives the vigor of perfect health to the womanly organs. It contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor other narcotic.

Miss Emma Law of Williford, Sharp Co., Ark., writes: "I was suffering severely and tried several doctors' remedies, but received only very little relief; therefore I feel it my duty to write and let other sufferers know what your Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets have done for me. I took eight bottles of Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery, six vials of the Pellets, also one bottle of your Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. As soon as I had taken the first bottle I could see that the medicine was helping me. I had disease of internal organs with bronchitis and catarrh. I also used the local treatment you suggested."

The sluggish liver can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

OUR SHOES PREFERRED.

English Product Has Not American Style and Symmetry.

In a report to the state department at Washington Consul General Stowe, at Cape Town, advises United States manufacturers who send boots and shoes to South Africa not to attempt to duplicate the English product, for the latter has not the style and symmetry which characterizes the American article. As an example of the superiority of American shoes Mr. Stowe states that a South African merchant recently sold a lot of samples of both American and English shoes, but while the American styles sold rapidly the English makes will need the auctioneer's flag.

Mr. Stowe also expresses regret that the imports of leather into South Africa from the United States, which were recently very promising, have practically ceased owing to the home demands of the American market.

The consul general states that American shippers of corn to South Africa will suffer the loss of their trade unless their corn is put aboard ship dry and in good condition, as complaints have been made that it arrives in South Africa in a bad state, and Argentina corn is making good headway in South Africa.

HOW SHE AIDED CRACK SHOT

Kept Her Broken Arm Secret For Fear He Would Lose His Nerve.

An exhibition of pluck which would have done credit to any man was given recently by a frail little woman, says the New York Press. She was a sister-in-law of Jacob Applegate of Freneau, one of the crack wing shots of New Jersey.

Applegate and John Van Alen of Jamaica, N. Y., shot a match the other day at New Brunswick, N. J., for a purse of $200. There was a large crowd of partisans of the two men present, and among the supporters of Applegate were his brother and wife. On the way to New Brunswick their horse ran away, and Mrs. Applegate was thrown from the wagon.

She gave one shriek as she fell, but when picked up said that she had not been hurt. All through the match she cheered vigorously, and when it was announced that Applegate had won by a score of 47 to 45 she fainted. Then it was discovered that her arm had been broken in the runaway accident. She had kept the fact secret, fearing her brother-in-law might lose his nerve if he knew of her injury.

War's Effect on German Trade.

An interesting report, showing the effect of the wars in South Africa, the Philippines and China on the German export trade for the past few years, has been received at the state department from United States Consul Kehl, at Stettin. Germany's exports to the Transvaal fell off nearly $2,500,000 in 1900 as compared with 1899. On the other hand, her exportations to the Philippines increased from $642,000 in 1899 to $1,499,400 in 1900. The trade with China also showed a slight increase in 1900 over the preceding year. Exports to Cape Town showed an increase in 1900 as compared with 1899 of about $300,000 and a decrease of about the same proportion as compared with 1898.

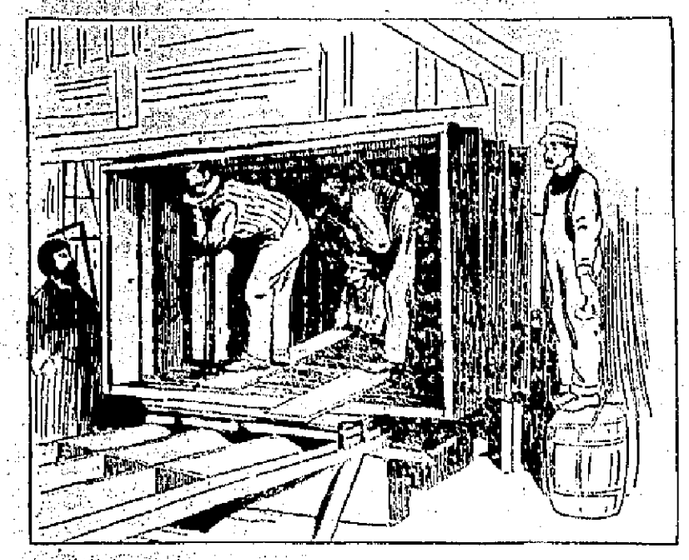
No Moonstruck Maidens Now.

Science has proved that moonlight is more fatal to the complexion than the sun in his splendor, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, and they are now selling in Paris little moonshades made of a double thickness of mousseline de soie, with a light fringe, the handles of which fold back like those of the marquises of our grandmothers' time.

Our first regular factory for manufacturing glass was established at Temple, N. H., in 1780 and was operated by imported German glassmakers.

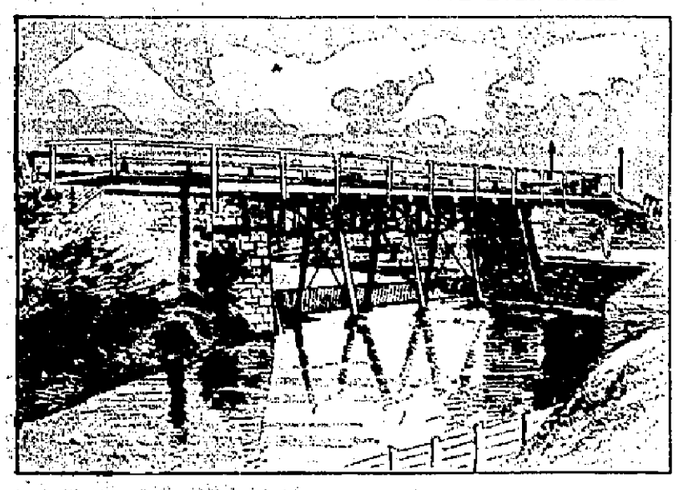
When you forget there are others you are nearing a burned bridge.

THE BIGGEST CAMERA IN THE WORLD.



It is reported that the Chicago and Alton railway possesses the largest camera in the world, and it is figured in the accompanying illustration. It is 8 feet long by 3½ wide, is mounted on a flat car and requires 15 men to operate it. The camera itself weighs half a ton, the plate holders 500 pounds, and the bellows and lens travel on a track 20 feet in length. Five gallons of developer are used to flow each plate, and finished photographs are said to cost from $30 to $35 each.

THE FIRST IRON RAILWAY BRIDGE EVER BUILT.



The increasing demands of railway traffic have caused the recent removal of what is generally known as the oldest iron railway bridge in the world. It was historic, too, having been built of cast iron by the great engineer Stephenson for the famous Stockton and Darlington railroad in 1825, two years before that line was opened. This road, it may be recalled, was the first ever constructed to carry passengers and was inaugurated in September, 1825. The bridge referred to and shown in the accompanying illustration spanned the Causless, a tributary of the Wear river, ten miles west of Darlington.

THE EMPEROR AND THE CROWN PRINCE OF KOREA.

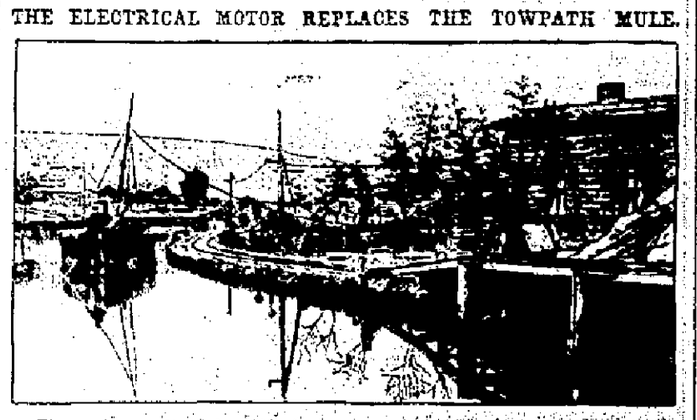
The present emperor of Korea, whose portrait, together with that of his son, the crown prince, appears in the accompanying illustration, came to the throne at the beginning of most troublous times. The direct line of the ancient Ni dynasty died out in 1864, and as the deceased king had not appointed a successor there was really no hereditary heir to the throne. The next in line, however, the natural heir apparent, was the infant son of Prince Ni Kung, and the latter assumed the regency, which he exercised most despotically during the minority of his son. Under him a war of extermination was waged against the Christians, thousands of them being killed, and by his orders the crew of an American vessel was massacred. He carried out the Korean policy of exclusiveness to the letter and maintained Korea's prestige as the Hermit Kingdom. But his son, after he became of age and especially after he had proclaimed himself emperor, imbibed more progressive views. During his reign Korea has progressed as never before in her history, but at the same time Emperor Li Hsi is a despot, and his edicts are law.

SURVEYING THE VENEZUELA-GUIANA BOUNDARY LINE.

This illustration shows a group of surveyors, with their assistants, now engaged in surveying the boundary line between Venezuela and the British colony of Guiana. The boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain was long in evidence as an international question, dating back to previous centuries, and was only brought to arbitration through the interference of the United States. A final decision was reached early in October, 1899, and soon after surveying parties took the field to delimit the international boundary and establish pillars of stone and masonry as permanent memorials.

As the forests of Venezuela and Guiana are tropical in character, filled with dense masses of trees, matted together with vines, and the swamps swarm with alligators, snakes and electric eels, surveying in that region is not altogether a pastime. But the natives, whether whites, people of mixed blood or Caribs, are friendly and render such service as their constitutional indolence will permit.

THE ELECTRICAL MOTOR REPLACES THE TOWPATH MULE.



The problem of canal navigation seems to be solved since the towpath has been invaded by the electric motor, as shown in the accompanying illustration, from a photograph taken on the Finow canal in Germany. The mule in action may be more picturesque, but he is slower than the motor and clumsier. Three miles an hour was about his limit, at which gait he laboriously dragged his burden in his own peculiar way. But with an overhead electric wire and the new canal trolley there is practically no reasonable speed which may not now be attained. Strange as it may seem, also, the motor car is cheaper than traction by the old method, and that is sufficient to render the ancient system obsolete, not to mention the advantages of greater speed and effectiveness.

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BOER WOMEN IN MISERY

Horrors of British Refugee Camps In South Africa.

WHAT AN ENGLISH WOMAN SAW.

Miss Hobhouse Pictures the Suffering of the Women and Children Huddled in Poor Tents on the Bare Ground—No Furniture Nor Even Mattresses and Poor Rations

We defy any man to read Miss Hobhouse's simple compilation without a feeling of burning indignation and shame at the deeds done and the sufferings inflicted on women and children under the protection of the British flag and with the countenance and approval of British statesmen and officials. Hitherto our people at home have been ignorant of what was being done in their name. Information was grudgingly withheld. Fallacious answers were returned to questions asked in the house of commons, and on every hand there was a conspiracy of deceit and evasion carefully calculated to prevent the facts from being known. Now, at last we have the testimony of an independent witness, an Englishwoman with eyes to see, with a heart to feel and with a pen capable of drawing up in language that must appeal to her fellow citizens a damning indictment against the hideous policy that has been pursued for so many months in the dark."

In the above words the London Daily News summed up the case against the so called refugee camps in South Africa. Mr. Herbert Paul in his specially cabled letters from London to the New York Herald, has told of the outcry which the publication of Miss Emily Hobhouse's report of what she saw during her visit to the camps of the Boer women and children in the Cape and Orange River colonies has caused in England. The Marquis of Ripon has declared that the condition of affairs was one that placed Great Britain up on trial for its fair name and fame and many Englishmen who have never been termed pro Boer have taken a similar stand.

Miss Hobhouse went to South Africa at the beginning of the present year as a delegate of a charitable committee formed in England for the purpose of raising and administering a fund for the relief of distress among the South African women and children. She began her work at the Bloemfontein camp on Jan. 20 and visited in addition the camps at Norval's Point, Aliwal North, Springfontein, Kimberley, Mafeking and finally returned to Bloemfontein on April 22.

At the end of January, in the height of the South African summer when Miss Hobhouse first visited the Bloemfontein camp, 2,000 people were confined there. A few of these were men; more than 900 were children. These numbers are now nearly doubled. The camp was on the bare veldt, two miles from the town. There was no shade of any description. The camp itself was composed of bell tents, the sun blazing through the single canvas, the flies lying thick and black on everything. In some tents were six occupants. In others more. There was not a stick of furniture, not a chair or a table or even a mattress. No soap was given to the prisoners and their rations were miserably insufficient.

"Imagine," writes Miss Hobhouse, "the heat outside the tents and the suffocation inside! We sat on their kloof blankets, rolled up. Inside Mrs. B's tent, and the sun blazed through the single canvas, and the flies for thick and black on everything; no chair, no table nor any room for such; only a deal box standing on its end served as a wee pantry. In this tiny tent live Mrs. B's five children (three quite grown up) and a little Kaffir servant girl. Many tents have more occupants. Mrs. P. came in with Mrs. B and others, and they told me their stories and we cried together and even laughed together and chatted bad Dutch and bad English all the afternoon. On wet nights the water streams down through the canvas and comes flowing in, as it knows how to do in this country, under the flap of the tent and wets their blankets as they lie on the ground. While we sat there a snake came in. They said it was a puff adder, very poisonous. So they all ran out, and, I attacked the creature with my parasol. I could not bear to think the thing should be at large in a community mostly sleeping on the ground. After a struggle I wounded it, and then a man came with a mallet and finished it off."

Mrs. P. is very brave and calm. She has six children, ranging from 15 down to 2 years, and she does not know where any of them is. She was taken right away from them. Her husband is in detention of some kind at Bloemfontein but not allowed to see her. She expects her confinement in about three weeks and yet has to lie on the bare ground till she is stiff and sore, and she has had nothing to sit on for over two months, but must squat on a rolled up blanket. I felt quite sure you would like her to have a mattress and I asked her if she would accept one. She did so very gratefully, and I did not rest till I got one out to her. All her baby linen was in readiness at home, but all is lost. This is but one case, quite ordinary among hundreds and hundreds.

"The women are wonderful. They cry very little and never complain. The very magnitude of their sufferings intensifies, loss and anxiety seems to lift them beyond tears. These people, who have had comfortable, even luxurious, homes, just set themselves to quiet endurance and to make the best of their bare and terrible lot. Only when it suits afresh at their thought their children do their feelings flash out. Mrs. M., for instance, she has six children in camp all ill (two in the hospital with typhoid fever and four sick in the tent). She also expects a birth at that time. Her husband is in Ceylon. She has means and would gladly provide for herself other in town or in the colony where she has relatives, by getting work to do, but she is unable to leave her children. It was not burned with the furniture was destroyed. Yet here she has to stay watching her children drooping sick around her. Yet her sick face to stay watching her children drooping sick around her. Yet her sick face to stay watching her children drooping sick around her. Yet her sick face

THE ONE TERM RULE ABOLISHED MONDAY

Republicans of the Thirteenth Senatorial District Declare in Favor of the Two Term Rotation Rule--Senator W. G. Harding of This City Is Renominated by Acclamation.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth senatorial district met in convention here Monday for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for senator and transacting such other business as might come before the convention.

The meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, which was kindly tendered for the purpose, when the common pleas court room, the usual meeting place, was found to be unavailable owing to a trial now in progress!

The convention was attended by large and enthusiastic delegations from the four counties comprising the district, they being Logan, Hardin, Union and Marion.

The convention was called to order shortly after 11 o'clock by A. M. Rice of Kenton, who announced the temporary organization as follows:

W. C. Huston of Logan, chairman; John Shearer of Union, secretary. Frederick A. Isslieb of Marion, sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Huston was installed as chairman and inaugurated the work of the morning with an highly acceptable address, in which he reviewed the important issues of the coming campaign and referred to the promise of better tariff and monetary laws which the Republican party had made the people, and had so well fulfilled.

Mr. Huston said that the real issues of this campaign are of national importance, and consist of two questions: "Shall the successor of J. B. Foraker be a Democrat or a Republican?" and "Shall the seventeen Republican members in congress be maintained?" the two questions merging into one: 'Shall Ohio, the home of President McKinley, endorse his nomination?"

Mr. Huston's address was received with enthusiastic cheers, after which the temporary organization was made permanent, and the business of the day was taken up.

On motion of Henry B. Hane, a committee of resolutions consisting of one delegate from each county was appointed as follows: A. M. Rice, Hardin; J. R. Williams, Logan; C. E. Sawyer, Marion; G. M. McPeek, Union.

A committee on rules and order of business consisting of Captain E. O. Hohenstek, Hardin; Charles Curl, Logan; M. B. Dickerson, Marion, and A. H. Ackelberry of Union was chosen, and a committee consisting of W. A. Norton, Hardin; James McSmith, Logan; Arthur N. Williams, Marion, and John Robinson, Union, was appointed on credentials.

A ten-minute recess was then taken to give the committees a chance to prepare reports.

The conclusion of the recess found the hall packed to overflowing with interested spectators, and the reports of the committees were received.

The committee on rules and order of business made a brief report recommending the call of the roll of counties for candidates, other business to be transacted under the rules governing the Ohio state legislature.

This report was approved as was also that of the committee on credentials, which reported no contests and that of the committee on resolutions, which made the following report:

THE RESOLUTIONS

Endorse Nash, Hanna, Foraker, Harding and Rotation Rule.

We reaffirm the unassailable declarations of the Republicans of Ohio in convention assembled, congratulate ourselves that we are a party of such matchless record, and welcome to our fellow-citizens to a party of progressive ideas, constructive statesmanship, glorious achievements and promises fulfilled. We believe the solution of the really great problems of the American nation is safest in the hands of that party of broadest statesmanship, highest loyalty and loftiest Americanism that has ever characterized the Republican party, which has in forty years not only given us peace, unity and unexampled prosperity at home, but exalted us as the greatest and freest republic and the most respected nation of all the world.

We are especially pleased to reaffirm the broad endorsement of the wise and eminently successful administration of Governor George K. Nash, and find gratification in contemplating his triumphant re-election, to which we pledge our united and enthusiastic support.

We record our pride in the fact that Ohio has two Republican United States senators, both statesmen of that towering stature which brings honor upon themselves and the great state of Ohio, because of their national and international prominence, and their active and influential participation in the solution of all great questions of national policy. We congratulate Senator Foraker and ourselves on the certain promise of his return to his distinguished place in the senate, pledging him the heartfelt support of the Thirteenth senatorial district.

We contemplate with satisfaction the increase of state revenues from other sources than levies on real and personal property, to that the time is near at hand when state levies may be wholly abolished. This extraordinary condition of affairs, with more than a million dollars in the state treasury as against a deficit of one hundred thousand dollars under the last Democratic administration, stands as proof of the wisdom of Republican general assemblies and is the strongest argument for the continued control of the same party in both branches of the legislature. We favor that further revision of the tax laws which shall equitably distribute the burdens of taxation, and pledge the support of the nominee of this convention to all such measures.

We heartily endorse the record of Senator Warren G. Harding in the seventy-fourth general assembly. Believing that the one-term rule of rotation in the senatorial office to be inconsistent with the highest interests of the district and a hindrance to the greater efficiency of our members of the senate, we hereby declare ourselves in favor of the second term for such senators as merit the confidence of the district. And mindful of the justly jealous regard of the several counties for their claims to recognition, and believing in the justice of rotation of the office, this convention pledges the Republicans of the Thirteenth district to the time-honored rotation of the honor in the long-established order—Logan, Union and Hardin being accorded the nomination, following Marion in the order named. As a further pledge of faith we request the senatorial committee chosen today to call our next convention to meet in Logan county, to conform to the rule of giving the convention to the county having the candidate for nomination.

W. G. HARDING NOMINATED.

The Rules Are Suspended and Nomination Is by Acclamation.

The roll of counties was then taken up and in turn Hardin and Logan counties announced no candidate.

When Marion was called, Grant D. Mouser, one of the city's most gifted and talented speakers, placed Senator W. G. Harding in nomination and paid a glowing tribute to him and his record in the senate during the last session.

The nomination was seconded by F. T. Arthur of Marysville. Judge Charles Methorn of Kenton and Jay A. Miller of Bellefontaine.

The addresses were earnest expositions of party attainments and expectations and were laudatory, in a high degree, of the candidate.

On motion of M. B. Dickerson, the rules were suspended and Mr. Harding was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Harding was then introduced, and expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him, and, in addition, made a short review of the political situation in general.

The business was concluded with the appointment of a senatorial committee consisting of Charles H. Schoenfelt of Hardin, L. W. Fawcett of Logan, H. B. Hane of Marion and Edward H. Porter of Union, the committee being authorized to fill vacancies.

FRED HOCHSTETTER

Buys an Interest in the Marion Department Company.

A change in the stockholders of the Marion Department company has been effected by the retirement of William Albrecht and the purchase of an interest by Frederick Hochstetter, the change taking place Monday morning.

Mr. Hochstetter, the new partner, has been employed for the past seventeen years as a janitor in the Central school building, a position he has filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of those interested in the schools.

The Marion Department company's business is a promising one, and the new partner will contribute much to its enlargement.

HARRY CROW

Sailed on the McClelland Wednesday for Philippines.

Harry Crow has been transferred from the United States transport, Crook, to the transport, McClelland. The McClelland sailed on July 10 from New York with a party of thirty congressmen for the Philippines, to inspect the government of that island. The party is to return by the way of San Francisco. Mr. Crow still retains his position as comissary clerk.

Capetown—Colonel G. Stowe, United States consul here, has resigned. He will sail for home July 25.

DEGREE OF DOUBT EXISTS

As to the Location of the Marion-Delaware County Line.

The heavy storm of last week, which did so much damage in the southern part of the county, washed out three bridges over small streams. These bridges cost thirteen dollars per lineal foot to replenish them, and the county commissioners were out Monday viewing the washouts.

The construction of the bridges brings up the fact that the south county line is quite uncertain and the belief prevails that some farmers are paying taxes into the Marion county treasury that should go to Delaware county and this county is making some improvements that should properly fall on Delaware.

JAMES DELLANO

Dies at His Home in New Bedford, Massachusetts, Sunday.

Word was received in the city Sunday of the death of James Dellano, which occurred Sunday at his home in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Mr. Dellano married a daughter of the late J. S. Reed of this city. His wife and three sons survive him.

ARESHYONSTOCKS

Marion County People Make Returns Indicating That Such Is the Case at Present.

MULTIPLICITY OF $10 WATCHES

Pianos and Organs Are Also Turned In at Ridiculously Low Rates—Some Facts and Figures Gleaned from a Report Monday Finished by Auditor Hipsher.

Reports of the personal property in the county have been submitted by the township assessors to the auditor, and a summary of them shows the following:

There are 7,204 horses in the county valued at $373,650; 15,781 cattle at $286,075, 137 mules at $5,515; 66,661 sheep at earnings at $30,110, a total valuation of $290,810. 575 watches valued at $6,970; 822 pianos and organs at $38,960, merchants stock at $209,565; manufacturers' stock at $73,915; money on deposit or subject to order $165,060; credits after deducting debts $790,186; moneys invested in stocks, bonds, etc., $1,500; dogs in county with a fixed value $720; bank, railroad and other corporation property valued at $2,724,110, the total value not including dogs being $5,675,770. Number of male dogs, 1,576; number of female dogs, 116; total, 1,692.

The increase in total personal property valuation over last year is $368,000.

MADAME JOHNSTONE-BISHOP,
Who will be the star soloist for July 18—"Ohio Day"—at the Pan American Exposition.

REV. FATHER VAIL

Will Act as Assistant Priest Until Arrival of Father Ryan.

Rev. Father Vail of Cincinnati arrived in the city Saturday, and has assumed the duties of assistant priest of St. Mary's parish until the arrival of the new appointee, Rev. Father Hynes of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

Father Hynes will be in the city in two or three weeks to take up his new work. His territory includes Richwood, Caledonia and LaRue.

Father Hynes is the successor to Rev. Father Ryan.

BOY'S LIFE SAVED

Intelligent Horse Plunges into a Raging Stream To Rescue a Youngster

IN IMMINENT DANGER OF DEATH

Details of the Tragedy in Which Mrs. Dora Campbell of Waldo Lost Her Life—The Thrilling Experience of Her Eleven-Year-Old Son in the Cloudburst.

The drowning of Mrs. Dora Campbell which occurred near Waldo last week was one of the most pathetic tragedies having a place in the history of the county.

An account of the fatality, such as was attainable at the time, has already been presented to the readers of the Star, but the story of the unfortunate woman's awful plunge to death in the midst of wild waters and still wilder winds is made complete by a description of the storm furnished by residents of the neighborhood, the precedent of which is not within the annals of the county with the exceptions of what is known as the great "windfall" of fifty years ago which wrought destruction not far from the same place, and the big storm near LaRue.

Another unusual, but well authenticated and decidedly interesting feature of the accident is the action of an heroic and devoted family horse, which went to the rescue of the lad of eleven years whose life was imperiled at the time of the drowning of the mother.

The afternoon preceding the accident was one of excessive heat, and the early hours of the evening brought slight relief. The landscape was becalmed and silent, with scarcely a whispering breeze to stir the leaves of hedge or hazel, while even the birds sought early refuge and the heavens hung potent with impending evil.

Out of the southwest the storm cloud swept. The earth fairly trembled beneath the mighty weight of falling water, the stoutest oaks shivered and were torn from the path of the tiny rivulet, unlocked upon the hillside and known to the importance of a river in the magic of a moment, raging in extended channel down its course in a delirium of weight and motion.

There was no resistance. Unwary animals were crushed beneath the towering, crested bank of water or were lost in the wild momentum of the growing stream. Fields were devastated, orchards uprooted, buildings wrecked and the little bridge that did service for the country road went out to mingle its debris with that of others far below.

When the bridge went down a farmer, thoughtful of unlucky and benighted travelers, posted a lantern near where the bridge had been, so that none should drive unwarned into the flood.

A little later, to be exact, about 9 o'clock—the unfortunate Mrs. Campbell, accompanied by her little son reached the spot and mistaking the beacon light as a guide forced the horse to attempt a crossing. The animal's instinct was true, and told him the bridge was gone, but when goaded to the attempt, the noble animal tried to clear the banks at a single leap.

Hampered by the buggy, the horse was swept down. The torrent, however, quickly tore the vehicle to pieces, and thus relieved, the animal swam out while the mother and son were tossed here and there by the current in a frantic struggle for their lives. The lad, with that strength of courage born of despair, succeeded in swimming to a log, a floating refuge where, half drowned, he held on and bravely listened for some sound that might indicate the salvation of his mother.

Far down below, above the wild requiem of the tempest and the roar of tumultuous waters, he heard his name. Again it came, more distant still, or the voice grown weaker in the unequal struggle, the mother crying with her last breath for some intelligence of her boy. The third and last appeal was smothered in the dread doings of the night and the lad was left alone; alone with a remembrance that will furrow the coming years with sadness, a voice borne on the night winds echoing through the corridor of life that neither time nor place can hush.

Three hours later the little fellow was still clinging to the log floating within the compass of a pool just out of the reach of the current. It was midnight, and the storm had spent its fury when a rescuing angel appeared on the banks of the stream. It was the old horse which had passed the season of his fright and returned.

Without a moment's hesitation the devoted animal entered the stream and swam out to the boy with a turn within easy reach of the log. The little fellow caught the dragging lines and was pulled to the bank more dead than alive. He made his way to the nearest farmhouse, where, after arousing the family, he fell unconscious in the doorway and was only restored after an hour of hard work.

No search was made for the mother until the break of day, when her body was found lying on the ground, where it had been left by the receding waters. Her watch had stopped at 9 o'clock.

REPORT IS MADE

By the Examiners of the County and City Treasuries.

Messrs John M. Cleary and Charles C. Allen, the examiners appointed to make the regular examination of the county treasurer's books and funds, have submitted the following report to the probate court:

Exact amount of money in the county treasury, $55,982; in city treasury, $11,189, amount due treasurer from bridge fund, $10,917.51; building fund, $896.71; dog tax, $1,776.37; teachers' institute, $108.15; Dow law, $100; soldiers' relief, $1,570.41; schools, $919.19; election, $341.19; collections on duplicate since February 4, $57,-299.13.

Overdrafts—County $25,377.93, infirmary, $3,135.83; pike, $116.89, redemption, $210.53; ditch, $673.71; tax refunded, $225.80; county debt, $4,508.-57; inquisitor, $193.16, cigaret $8.95, special county ditches, $5,726 83.

The amount due the city treasury from the general fund is $1,263 60; lighting, $3,755 95, street and alley, $597.10; street improvement, $1,510 11; specials, $5,751.78, out orders, $107.12.

Overdrafts—Fire fund, $938.63, police, $712.17, sewer, $576.10; sidewalks, $1,909 61.

CHARLES R. MILLER

Returns from the Philippines, Where He Has Been Serving in Uncle Sam's Army.

HE ENLISTED TWO YEARS AGO

And Has Been a Member of the Thirty-First Volunteers Which Has Seen Active Service Just North of the Equator—Supplies Are Often Short—Weather Sultry.

Charles R. Miller, brother of H. C. Miller, foreman of the Hocking Valley car inspectors, returned home Saturday night from San Francisco.

Miller enlisted at San Francisco, July 1, 1899, and was assigned to the Thirty-First U. S. volunteers. He was soon appointed sergeant of his company, which was stationed at Port Isabella in the southernmost part of the island. This place is just north of the equator, and is very sultry most of the time.

Mr. Miller had a severe attack of malaria fever, which was prevalent there, and as a result is much reduced in weight. His regiment was assigned to active field service. The regiment was moving all around the southern part of the island. It was often quite a distance from a base of supplies, and as a result food was quite scarce at times.

The regiment sailed from the Philippines May 13 on the transport Hancock. It sailed through the China sea and around by Formosa on their way home and at each stop the soldiers were given shore liberty. Thus the trip proved to be quite enjoyable. The regiment arrived at San Francisco on June 10 and was mustered out shortly afterward.

Mr. Miller says he does not intend to go back because he does not like the climate there and judging from parts of his conversation he was real glad to get home again.

PAN-AMERICAN

Erie Rates from Marion to Buffalo Exposition and Return.

During June, July, August, September and October:

$13.00—Tickets on sale daily, good returning until October 31.

$10.70—Tickets on sale daily, good returning fifteen days.

$9.00—Tickets on sale daily, good returning ten days.

5.70—Tickets on sale TUESDAYS. Coach excursions every Tuesday, good leaving Buffalo not later than midnight Thursday following date of sale. Stop-off permitted at Chautauqua Lake within limit of tickets. For further particulars call on ticket agent Erie railway, Marion, O.

J. D. Anthony, T. P. A.

164-M-Wd-Sat-&-wk-tf

From an Ohio Minister.

I have used Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup for sore throat, weak lungs, coughs, colds, and for any diseases of the kind it surpasses all other remedies. With many thanks to the doctor for his valuable remedy, I remain,

Clyde, Ohio. Rev. G. W. Hagans.

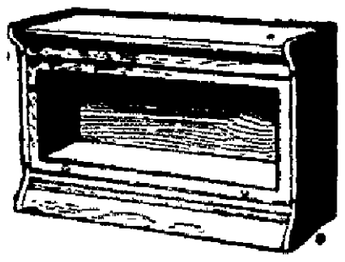
For sale by W. B. Foye.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

A household necessity, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Heals burns, cuts, wounds of any sort; cures sore throat, croup, catarrh, asthma; never fails.

Will mail you descriptive circular for the asking.



The sectional bookcase is a practical and popular idea. This illustration shows a section of the Gunn case. It is simple in construction and perfect in operation. If you have used or seen other cases, you can more readily appreciate its superiority over others. Come in and see it on our floor.

H. SCHAFFNER,

212 S. Main St.—Union Block.

Don't Forget

That we sell the celebrated "Tiger" Hay Tedders and Rakes, and that our prices are the lowest.

500 ft. Standard Twine, - - 9c per lb.
650 ft. Pure Manilla, - - 12c per lb.

Price and quality guaranteed. Don't delay, but leave your order at once.

KLING & WILSON.

ALL ODDS AND ENDS DANCING TO THE MUSIC OF LOW PRICES.

Our Suit Sale

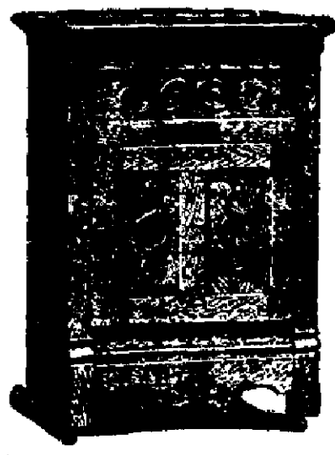
SCORES OF THEM SOLD. Nearly a 100 Men's Suits and 250 Children's Suits yet to be disposed of.

Men's $12, $14 and $16 Suits at $7.75.
Men's $8 Suits at $4.65.
Children's Suits that were $4.50, now $3.00
$3.50 Suits at $2.00.

IT'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

STRELITZS

Cash or Credit. **The Marion Department Co.** Cash or Credit



A Necessity!

The Star Refrigerator is almost a necessity these warm days. You can buy one and pay for it with food you save that otherwise would perish.

Our "Outfit" department keeps going right along. We sell on the "installment plan."

The Marion Department Co.

The Pains of Kidney Disease

Warn You Against the Most Dreadfully Fatal of Disorders. You Can be Cured by Promptly Using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Pain is nature's signal whereby she warns man of approaching danger. Few diseases are so dreadfully fatal as disorders of the kidneys and few are accompanied by more severe pains and discomforts.

One of the most common symptoms of kidney disease is the smarting, scalding sensation when passing water which is likely to come very frequently and at inconvenient times. Then there is the dull, heavy aching in the small of the back and down the limbs.

When these pains are accompanied by deposits in the urine after it has stood for twenty-four hours you may be sure that you are a victim of kidney disease and should not lose a single day in securing the world's greatest kidney cure—Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. J. Curtiss, a well known R. R. engineer, living at 191 Murry street, Binghamton, N. Y., writes:

"Soon after going on the road I began to be troubled by severe pains in my back accompanied by such terrible weakness that I was obliged to stop work for days at a time.

"Hearing of the good results obtained by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I gave them a trial. They helped me almost immediately, and now I can truthfully say that I am as well as any man, thanks to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box at all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

See that you get the genuine, with portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase.

For Sale at FLOCKEN'S Drug Store.

143 NORTH MAIN STREET.

LOAN OFFICE AND STORAGE ROOMS.

I am now equipped and ready in my new location to make loans on watches, jewelry and valuables; also will furnish storage room for all kinds of goods.

F. J. SCHULTZ.

143 NORTH MAIN STREET.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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SOL AS A SCORCHER.

King of Day Takes a Notion to Break Some Records.

FORTUNATELY HUMIDITY RUNS LOW.

Only a Few Prostrations and an Occasional Death Reported—Temperatures Unprecedented at Many Places. Crops in Kansas Badly Damaged. Hot Wave in Foreign Lands.

Washington, July 12. — Reports of continued torrid weather come from the west and south, while dispatches indicate that the hot wave is sweeping over foreign lands.

Official reports to the weather bureau here show heat records broken Thursday in the following cities, with the maximum temperatures given as reported: Little Rock, 101; Memphis, 100; Birmingham, Ala., 102.5, Nashville, 102; highest in 31 years, Atlanta, 96; Chattanooga, 99.8, highest in 22 years; Decatur, Ala., 107; Columbus, Ga., 97; Texarkana, Ark., 103.

Low humidity made the heat more bearable, but there were two deaths at Pine Bluff, Ark., one death and several prostrations at Decatur, Ala., and one prostration at Columbus, Ga.

In Cincinnati the mercury at the government station reached 98.4, while June 30, the hottest day before this, it was only 96.6. On the street thermometers recorded from 100 to 105 in the shade, while the radiated heat from the granite-paved streets produced a temperature like that of an oven. Owing to the slight humidity, the heat was much less oppressive. No prostrations or fatalities reported.

The following reports were received from government stations in Kansas regarding their maximum temperatures: Kansas City, 103; Baker, 102; Concordia, 102; Dodge City, 98; Dresden, 106; Fort Scott, 103; Hays City, 106; Mackaville, 101; Manhattan, 106, McPherson, 107; Osage City, 106, Sedan, 105; Wichita, 102; Topeka, 102. Reports received here indicate that in no county in Kansas are the crops damaged less than 50 per cent. In some counties the damage is more.

Hot For Kentucky Colonels.

Louisville, July 12.—With a maximum of 103 at 3:20 p. m., Thursday was the hottest of the year in Louisville. The preceding highest temperature this season was 98 degrees. The highest temperature ever recorded in Louisville was 104.0, Aug. 12, 1881. The fact that the humidity was only 33, whereas the average for July is 66, explains why there was comparatively little suffering from the heat. Dispatches say the thermometer registered 107 at Bowling Green and 104 at Paducah, Ky.

Fires and Water Famine.

Lincoln, Neb., July 12.—The maximum temperature for Lincoln and the southern part of Nebraska dropped two degrees to 101. Fear of a water famine exists in many towns. At St. Paul the Burlington depot was burned because there was no water to fight the flames. Near Plattsmouth sparks from the engine ignited a stock car and 24 horses burned. Near Nebraska City sparks fell in a wheat field. The entire crop in shock burned.

St. Louis Sweltered.

St. Louis, July 12.—The mercury in the weather bureau office began its upward journey early, and at 5 p. m. became stationary at the 104 mark. This is the highest point reached in 20 years with one exception. On the streets it was several degrees hotter, and as the humidity was much more pronounced than for several days the heat was well night intolerable. One death and a dozen prostrations were reported.

Record at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, July 12.—This was the hottest day of the year. The thermometer registered at the weather office 95.3, or two-tenths hotter than June 30, the hottest preceding day this year. Wind was blowing briskly from the northwest. There was one prostration but no deaths.

Praying For Rain in Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 12.—Governor Dockery has received numerous petitions asking him to issue a proclamation setting a day of fasting and prayer for rain. It is stated that unless rain comes soon the failure of crops in Missouri will be the greatest since 1854.

Peninsula Seething Hot.

City of Mexico, July 12.—Reports from Yucatan show intense heat prevailing all over the peninsula. It is the worst heat experienced for years in that section of the republic.

Maximum at London.

London, July 12.—The maximum temperature Thursday, according to the official records, was 87. Three deaths from heat were reported.

The Hottest Spot.

Decatur, Ala., July 12.—The government thermometer reached 107½, which is within half a degree of the highest ever known here.

Belgium Warmed Up.

Brussels, July 12. — The thermometer registered 95 degrees in Brussels, and there were numerous prostrations.

Whew! Put 'Em on Ice.

Princeton, Ind., July 12.—This was the hottest day here in 20 years. Thermometer stood at 106.

Sunny Italy Sizzles.

Palermo, July 12.—The heat in Palermo was intense, 102 degrees being reported.

Gave Him the Limit.

Muncie, Ind., July 12 — The jury found Charles Smith, the second of the six alleged rapists of Letha Puckett, guilty and gave him the statutory sentence, 21 years.

FINANCIAL DISASTERS.

Retrospect of Failures in June as Reported to Dun's Agency.

New York, July 12.—R. G. Dun & Company have prepared a classified resume of failures for the month of June, showing that the month's failures this year were somewhat heavier than for the same month in 1900 and 1899, and also an increase over the past three months.

Little alteration appears in the trading losses as compared with the two previous good years, but defaults are much lighter than in any June prior to 1899.

In manufacturing the total was $1,518,317 larger than last year. A few unusual disasters account for the difference. Depression in the cotton manufacture, due to overproduction of goods from high priced raw material, had almost passed away without bringing any serious failures, and the fact had been mentioned as remarkable in connection with earlier reports. One large concern, however, proved unable to bear the strain quite long enough, and its debts account for practically all of the June figures which exceeded the same month of any recent year. In other textile lines, also the month's record is not pleasing, but since the new fiscal year has brought definite improvement in these branches of manufacture, there is reason to expect no further large assignments. There were fewer failures among liquor and cigarmakers, although two large breweries failed with about $450,000 liabilities.

Trying to Identify Ellis.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 12.—The Ellis Glenn trial was marked by the largest crowd since the case became notable. Many women were in attendance and remained during the hearing of all the testimony. A number of witnesses identified her as Bert Glenn, formerly of Williamstown. Mrs. Vesta Hoover was positive the prisoner was Bert Glenn, who boarded with her in 1896. She said she found women's apparel in Glenn's room, but was told it was the property of his mother. Dr. Kline, A. S. Richards, S. T. Prettyman and John Richards, all of Williamstown, also identified the prisoner as Bert Glenn. W. H. Beeson was so positive the prisoner and Bert Glenn are one and the same that he made a special oath to that effect. He said he had several business transactions with her in Williamstown in 1896.

Columbia Wins a Heat.

Newport, R. I., July 12.—Columbia won Thursday's race in fine shape, with the Constitution second and the Independence a remarkably good third. The result of the race leaves the question of the supremacy of the three yachts uncertain, the Independence being not so slow after all, while the Constitution has yet to prove her unquestioned superiority to the other two yachts in anything except very light airs.

Four Drowned.

Winnipeg, Man., July 12.—Four citizens of Winnipeg were drowned at Portage La Prairie. They are: Two daughters of Thomas Davidson, a merchant, drowned while bathing; John McKenzie, a young nephew of William McKenzie, the Canadian Northern railway magnate, drowned by the upsetting of his canoe; Alex MacDonald, a contractor, drowned in trying to pass the rapids in a rowboat.

Indianapolis Out of It.

Indianapolis, July 12.—At the close of the game here with Grand Rapids Thursday the Indianapolis team was disbanded. The Indianapolis franchise was turned over to Matthews, Ind., George N. Catterson depositing a check for $600 as a guarantee that he will play the season out.

Destructive Fire.

Laurinburg, N. C., July 12.—A fire which broke out in the McDougall furniture store did damage estimated at $75,000. Insurance one half. The northern portion of the town is in ruins. At one time it was feared the entire city would be destroyed.

R. S. Berlin Bankrupt.

Omaha, July 12.—Richard S. Berlin, manager of the Berlin Investment company, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. Liabilities $51,900, assets $770.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Results of the Several Baseball Games.

American League.

At Washington—Washington 4, Baltimore 6.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 5, Chicago 5.
At Cleveland—Cleveland 4, Detroit 1.
At Boston—Boston 9, Philadelphia 1, six innings; rain.

CLUBS	W	L	P.C.	CLUBS	W	L	P.C.
Bost.	39	21	.650	Wash.	26	30	.464
Chic.	34	24	.586	Phila.	27	33	.450
Balto.	34	25	.576	Cleve.	25	33	.431
Det't	26	30	.565	Milw.	22	44	.333

National League.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 5.
At Chicago—Chicago 3, Philadelphia 4.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 5, Boston 0.

CLUBS	W	L	P.C.	CLUBS	W	L	P.C.
Phila.	41	25	.621	Brook.	33	32	.508
N. Y.	42	26	.572	Bost.	29	32	.475
St. L.	36	30	.545	Cin'ti	28	37	.431
Pitts.	35	31	.530	Chicago	22	38	.314

Western Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 4, Grand Rapids 2.
At Marion—Marion 4, Toledo 4.
At Wheeling—Wheeling 3, Fort Wayne 2.
At Columbus—Columbus 5, Dayton 7.

CLUBS	W	L	P.C.	CLUBS	W	L	P.C.
Ind.	45	26	.634	Ft. W.	35	37	.486
Gd. R.	42	29	.592	Toledo	31	39	.443
Dan'n	35	31	.515	Mar'n	29	41	.414
Wheel'g	34	32	.515	Colu.	26	45	.366

Turf Winners.

At Chicago—Tammany Chief, Belles Commonet, Pentecost, Pink Coat, Seide, Winter.
At Fort Erie—Infollee, L. A. C., J. H. Sloan, Jake Weber, Sneaky, Satisfy.
At St. Louis—Frank Pearce, Antolet, Silver Sands, Judge Steidman, Gilmore, Ben Frost.
At Brighton Beach—Correra, Fatalist, Cameron, Water Color, Prince of Melbourne, Magnificent.
At Newport—Assassin, Vince, Fairhope, John McElroy, B. G. Fox, Fairy Day.

CAPTURED THE JAPS.

Startling Developments In the Great Fishery Strike.

ORIENTALS CARRIED AWAY BODILY.

Taken to an Island the Location of Which Is a Secret of the White Fishermen—Labor Conference at Pittsburg—Strikers at Newport News Return to Work at Old Scale.

Vancouver, B. C., July 12.—The developments in the Fraser river strike situation in the past 24 hours have been startling. The union fishermen have the upper hand, having accomplished a coup d'etat which is without a parallel in the history of the many labor disturbances in British Columbia. As a result of a battle of small boats out on the gulf, a battle in which many shots were exchanged, but in which no combatants were killed, 16 Japanese were taken prisoners by the strikers. The Japanese boats were overturned, the rifles and fishing gear of the orientals thrown into the water and the Japanese themselves taken to one of the small islands far out in the gulf.

Exactly where this island is located is a secret of the white fishermen, for they chose it several weeks ago for occasions such as this. They say they will continue to maroon recalcitrant Japanese there for the remainder of the season or until the place is discovered by the authorities. All that is known is that the island is between here and Nanaimo, 50 miles away, and that it is hard to find. The Japanese will be given food every few days and made comfortable, although closely guarded, until a settlement is reached or until their island prison is located by the authorities. Two provincial constables were out in Japanese boats and effected the arrest of six white fishermen, who are charged with molesting Japanese. There is renewed talk of calling out the militia.

Labor Conference.

Pittsburg, July 12.—The great labor conference at the Hotel Lincoln failed to come to any agreement Thursday and adjourned till Friday morning. The object of the conference was the settlement of the strike ordered by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in the mills of the American Sheet Steel company and the American Steel Hoop company. The conference also had another purpose in view, the prevention of a general strike in all the mills controlled by the United States Steel corporation, the two companies in which the strike had been ordered being constituent companies of the great steel combine. At the conclusion of the session President Shaffer was seen, but refused to intimate by even a word what had been done. Other conferees seen were equally reticent as to the proceedings.

Maltreatment of Laborers.

City of Mexico, July 12 — Serious charges are brought against certain labor contractors engaged in securing men to work on the Henquin plantations in Yucatan. Recently, it is alleged, 18 married men with their families and 22 single men were engaged to go to Yucatan under a promise of receiving $2 per day. They were embarked at Tampico, and it is claimed were kept between decks during the voyage, being fed on hardtack and rice. Reaching Yucatan they were taken to the plantation, where they claim their wages were but 87 cents per day. Several men with their wives and children ran away, but were pursued and caught, and it is reported were brutally whipped, the men receiving 50 lashes each, the women 25 and the children six.

Strikers Go Back to Work.

Newport News, Va., July 12.—The strike of the Newport News Shipbuilding company machinists came suddenly to an end at a meeting when, by unanimous consent, the men decided to return to work at the old scale. The fact that the machinists could not obtain funds with which to support the idle men and that the shipyard management had demonstrated its ability to fill the vacant places are responsible for the defeat of strikers.

Trying to Win Them Back.

Reading, Pa., July 12.—The Philadelphia and Reading railway, according to the strikers, continued its policy of trying to secure the return of old employes in order to break the backbone of the strike. Superintendent Prince is confident he will win.

Australian Strike Settled.

Perth, Australia, July 12.—The railroad strike for increased wages which began here July 5 and caused a complete tie-up of the roads throughout western Australia, has been settled.

Ohio Day Speakers.

Buffalo, July 12. — The Ohio commissioners of the Pan-American exposition announce that invitations to speak Ohio day, July 18, at the Pan-American exposition, have been accepted by Governor Nash, Senator Hanna, Senator Foraker, Congressman Tompkins, Hon. Charles Baker of Cincinnati.

Missing Man Found Dead.

Spokane, Wash., July 12.—Robert H. Greely, secretary of the Spokane chamber of commerce, was found dead in his room in Temple Court. He had been missing since Sunday. It is believed death resulted from heart trouble.

Result of a Quarrel.

Anding, Miss., July 12.—W. L. Nolan shot and killed A. C. Palmer. The tragedy grew out of a quarrel. Both men were employed by the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railway company, and were well known in this vicinity.

FROM OHIO TOWNS.

News Garnered in Buckeye Field. Train Went Through a Trestle.

Cleveland, July 12.—Three cars of a local freight train went through the Nickel Plate bridge at Crooked creek. The train left Conneaut only a few minutes before the accident. In charge of Engineer William Griffith of Buffalo and Conductor Phil A. Moore of Conneaut. The latter was killed outright. The bridge gang was at work on the bridge and the 10 men injured are mostly workmen. The dead, besides Conductor Moore, are J. S. Gahoon, workman, Cleveland; George Swartz, workman, Springfield; Homer Beckwith, foreman, Conneaut. Six Italians, names as yet unknown, Randall West, Springfield.

Bank Run Ended.

Cleveland, July 12.—The run on the United Banking and Saving company, which began Wednesday, came to an end Thursday evening, by which time the depositors realized that the bank had ample funds to meet all demands. Some who had withdrawn their money returned it for deposit. The run was started by a Bohemian woman who went to the bank for money before banking hours and was told to wait. She did not understand, and spread the report that the bank was closed. The bank is capitalized at $100,000 and had $2,000,000 deposits.

Weary of Working.

Youngstown, O., July 12 — Henry Deckers, 60, a huckster, after being upbraided by his wife because his son was more successful in business than he, replied, "I am through work," went to the stable and hanged himself. He had been drinking heavily of late.

Killed in Runaway Accident.

Ashtabula, O., July 12.—Mrs. Harriet Klumph, a widow, whose home is in Geneva, was killed by a horse running away and throwing her out of the carriage. Her husband was killed four years ago at Bay City, Mich., by a streetcar accident.

The Lake Shore Electric Line.

Toledo, July 12. — At Detroit the Everett-Moore syndicate closed up the deal for the purchase of the Toledo, Fremont and Norwalk electric railroad. The syndicate now has a continuous line from Cleveland to Detroit.

Boiled to Death.

Steubenville, O., July 12.—William Jackson, a colored employe at the National Steel company's furnace, stepped into a pool of boiling hot water and was fatally injured, the lower portion of his body being literally cooked.

Restored Regular Rates.

Chicago, July 12 — The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway officially announced that the cut rates scheduled to go into effect on the Chicago-Missouri river division of its system had been withdrawn. Regular rates were restored. This is the first definite move to end the western freight rate war, which has been fierce while it lasted. The rating disturbance threatened the earnings of 26 roads.

Urban Population.

Washington, July 12.—The census office issued a bulletin concerning the urban population of the country. It shows that 28,111,698 people in the United States live in cities and towns of over 4,000 population. This is 37.1 per cent of the entire population, a gain of almost 5 per cent since the census of 1890, when the percentage was 32.9. The percentage of urban population in Ohio is 44.8.

Tired of Making Weather.

Indianapolis July 12. — Charles F. R. Wappenhans, who opened the Indianapolis weather station Feb. 9, 1871, sent his resignation to Washington. All of this time, with the exception of from 1879 to 1883, spent in Detroit as signal officer, he has been at the head of the service in this city. His resignation will take effect Aug. 31, when he will retire to private life on a military pension.

Bank Robber Pleaded Guilty.

Dodgeville, Wis., July 12.—Stewart Juleff, alias C. S. Winter, pleaded guilty to robbing the First National bank at Mineral Point of $26,000 May 24, and was sentenced to a term of four to 10 years, according to deportment. The money was all recovered.

Penney's Agent In Gotham.

Philadelphia, July 12.—George T. Smith has been appointed general agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad company in New York vice O. C. Geer, transferred. Mr. Smith has been general superintendent of the Union line in New York a number of years.

The Weather.

For Ohio—Fair, fresh northerly winds.

CUT TO THE CORE.

Telegrams That State Facts Without Going Into Details.

Wife of Justice H. Brown of federal supreme court died in Italy.

Report that Governor Wood of Cuba suffered a relapse contradicted.

Spanish mail steamer Mexico went ashore near Viana. Passengers and crew landed.

Magazine of dynamite at the Grant smelter, near Denver, exploded. Two employes killed.

Ex-Congressman A. N. Martin, 69, of Indiana, died of consumption at soldiers' home in Marion, Ind.

Farmer named McGrath near Brookport, N. Y., murdered his wife and suicided. Leave five small children.

Big plate of glass carried by 10 men at Kokomo (Ind.) glass works fell, and five were seriously injured by broken glass.

Ticket scalpers at Cincinnati enjoined from dealing in railway tickets, including excursion tickets of Christian Endeavorers.

A MORMON WEDDING.

Sealed on Earth Only to Insure Heavenly Happiness.

DECREE IN CELEBRATED PARK CASE.

Court Holds That Dr. Hilton Park and Miss Armitage Were Never Man and Wife—According to Mormon Law They Were Sealed to Provide For Her Spiritual Welfare.

Salt Lake City, July 12.—Judge Hall of the district court rendered his decision in the celebrated Hilton Park case, holding that the ceremony by which R. J. Park was "sealed" in 1876 to Miss Armitage, afterward Mrs. Hilton, who was supposed to be on her deathbed was purely a religious ceremony affecting the lives of Mrs. Hilton and Dr. Park in the hereafter only and was not a marriage ceremony known to or recognized by the laws of Utah. Mrs. Hilton, claiming by this ceremony to be a widow of Dr. Park, sued for part of the estate.

It is Mormon church doctrine that a woman dying out of the marriage state does not occupy so high a place in heaven as a woman who has been married, and the court holds that the ceremony of "sealing" was performed only to provide for the woman's spiritual welfare in the next world, and that Mrs. Hilton and Dr. Park were never man and wife.

Father and Son Reunited.

Anderson, Ind., July 12. — John J. Morath, capitalist, and landlord of the Capitol hotel at Philadelphia, created a sensation at the local rod mills when he appeared among the roaring furnaces and picked out one of the big, brawny men as his son Joseph Morath, whom the father lost trace of 21 years ago. At that time the parents of Joseph Morath were poor. His mother died, and the son, then a child, was taken by an aunt to rear. She died in another city, and the father was never able to locate his son until this week. Joseph became a rod mill worker and married. His wife died and their baby boy was left at Indianapolis with relatives. Mr. Morath took his son and grandson to his home in Philadelphia. The reunion came about by Joseph, who is a Knight of Pythias, speaking of having been born in Philadelphia but not knowing what became of his parents.

Dr. Warne's Claim Turned Down.

Chicago, July 12—Dr. Emma Nickerson Warne, who brought suit against the estate of the late Francis T. Wheeler to collect a medical fee of $100,000, lost her case in the probate court. Mr. Wheeler was an aged millionaire. She claimed that he had promised her a $100,000 fee but failed to mention her in his will. Mr. Wheeler was taken sick in 1893 and had been a confirmed invalid from then up to the time of his death last year. Mrs. Warne was engaged to treat him in 1895 for the remainder of his life. Three years before he became so helpless, Mrs. Warne testified, she was compelled to remain with him night and day. For this service Dr. Warne claims the dead millionaire promised her she would receive $100,000 when he died. The case will be appealed to the circuit court.

Senator Kyle's Successor.

Pierre, S. D., July 12 — Governor Herried appointed A. B. Kittredge of Sioux Falls as senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Kyle. Alfred B. Kittredge is a bachelor and a native of New Hampshire, having been born in Cheshire county March 26, 1861. He was graduated from Yale in 1882. In 1884 he entered Yale law school and graduated in 1885, being admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Connecticut the same year. He removed to Sioux Falls, S. D., in 1887. Mr. Kittredge for a long time was ex-Senator R. F. Pettigrew's trusted lieutenant. In 1896 they parted on the money question.

Automobile Scared Their Horse.

Noblesville, Ind., July 12.—Mrs. Charles Sowerwine, Miss Alma and Master Leo Sowerwine were seriously and probably fatally injured in a runaway. Their horse became frightened at an automobile and the three were thrown violently to the ground. Mrs. Sowerwine was injured internally. Miss Sowerwine's head struck a telegraph pole and concussion of the brain is feared. Master Leo received injuries which rendered him unconscious several hours.

Rumor From Washington.

Chattanooga, July 12.—A rumor reached this city from Washington and was repeated by several prominent Republicans to the effect that Hon. Charles E. Smith, postmaster general, would shortly resign and that Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans would be appointed to his place. Hon. Newell Sanders and other of Mr. Evans' personal and political friends had heard the rumor, but would give no confirmatory information.

Free Coffee For Porto Rico.

Washington, July 12.—Under a ruling of the treasury department coffee shipped from the United States to Porto Rico will be admitted into Porto Rico free of duty as soon as free trade is proclaimed between the United States and that island. This will result very likely in all coffee shipped into Porto Rico from any country being admitted free of duty.

Baker Not a Candidate.

Indianapolis, July 12.—Judge J. H. Baker of the United States district court announced that he would not be a candidate for the vacant place on the federal circuit bench caused by the death of Judge Woods.

Examiners' Report.

Revised Statutes Sec. 2289 as amended.—O. L. 88-431.

To the Honorable Probate Judge:

MARION COUNTY, OHIO.

Sir:—By authority derived from you, bearing date the 1st day of July, 1901, and after being duly sworn according to law, we, John M. Cleary and Charles L. Allen, as examiners forthwith without previous notice or intimation to the County Treasurer, or any other person, of such intention, entered the County Treasury, presented our authority aforesaid, to the County Treasurer, who unprotestedly opened the vaults and safes, and we proceeded immediately to count the money therein and inspect and examine the Books, Records and Vouchers thereof, and after having counted the money therein and examined the Books, Records and Vouchers found therein, made due entry of the same. We then proceeded to the office of the County Auditor, and there ascertained how much money the County Treasurer stood charged with on the Auditor's books; also the exact amount of bonds, property, funds, securities, assets and effects; also how much belonged to each particular fund and should be in said Treasury.

We also made an examination of said Auditor's office, including all Records, Books and Vouchers therein.

In compliance with the law requiring certificates of such examination, we hereby certify that Fifty-five Thousand, Nine Hundred and Eighty-two and 99-100 Dollars was the exact amount of money in the Treasury, and that the statement annexed presents the amount belonging to each particular fund; also all property, bonds, securities, assets and effects as aforesaid.

Also at the same time and in the same manner, we counted the money and inspected the Books, Records and Vouchers belonging to the City Treasury of Marion, Ohio, and in the office of the City Clerk or Auditor we ascertained how much money the City Treasurer stood charged with on the County Auditor's books; also the exact amount of money, property, bonds, securities, assets and effects; also how much belonged to each particular fund and should be in the City Treasury; and we further certify that Eleven Thousand, Four Hundred, Eighty-nine and 75-100 Dollars was the exact amount of money belonging to said City Treasurer and that the statement below presents the exact amount belonging to each particular fund of said city, also all property, bonds, securities, vouchers, assets and effects of said city.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. CLEARY, CHARLES L. ALLEN, Examiners.

Marion, Ohio, July 6, 1901.

FUNDS.	Amount Due from Treasurer	Amount of Overdrafts
County		1257 81
Infirmary		516 35
Bridge	1109 7 54	
Building	259 72	
Pike		11 61
Redemption		2 55
Ditch		453 7
Tax Refunded		23 85
Dog Tax	1776 57	
Teachers' Institute	105 15	
Dow Law	1010 40	
Soldiers' Relief	1758 01	
School and School House	909 76	
Election	311 19	
County Jail		4.5 5
Infirmary		176 6
Legislator		5 5
Tigerette		2 5
Special County Bridge		17 5
Collections on Duplicate for February, 1901	17229 13	
RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES SINCE FEBRUARY, 1901.		
Dow	10882 55	
Tigerette	87 50	
Out Orders	2767 43	
Surplus	1 96	
Total	48271 54	1775 80
Deduct Over Drafts	4773 80	
Balance in Treasury	43497 74	

CITY TREASURY, MARION, OHIO.

FUNDS	Amount Due from Treasurer	Amount of Overdrafts
General Fund	34283 60	
Fire Fund		975 65
Light Fund	8755 90	
Street and Alley Paving	902 80	
Police Fund		742 17
Street Improvement	1540 11	
Sewer		476 30
Sidewalks		1094 61
Special Paving	6791 76	
Out Orders	107 15	
Total	53829 29	4288 53
Deduct Over Drafts	4288 53	
Balance in Treasury	49540 76	

THE STATE OF OHIO, Marion County, } ss. Probate Court.

I, MARTIN J. BURKE, Judge and ex-Officio Clerk of the Probate Court within and for Marion county, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the report of John M. Cleary and Charles L. Allen, heretofore appointed to examine and inspect the County Treasury as the same appears of Record in this Court.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my name and the seal of said Probate Court at Marion, Ohio, this 8th day of July A. D. 1901.

MARTIN J. BURKE, Probate Judge.

ITALIAN'S COMPLAINT.

Consul Refused Opportunity to Care For Injured Countrymen.

Indianapolis, July 12.—The state department at Washington has directed Governor Durbin to act in his capacity and do as he deems best to aid "a friendly nation," regarding a controversy between the Wabash Railroad company and the Italian government which has been laid before the federal authorities. The letter to the governor says that the representative of the Italian consul at Chicago went to the Wabash railroad hospital at Peru for the purpose of seeing the Italian laborers who were injured in the Wabash railroad wreck near Cass, in which eight Italians were killed outright and several injured, and that "this representative of the consul was denied any communication whatever with the Italians by the agent of the railway company."

It says the representative of the consul went to the hospital to aid his countrymen, who arrived from Italy only two days before the wreck, and could not understand a word of English. The Italian consul has declared to the government that the injured men need some on to look after their interests, and therefore requested the department of state to intervene in the matter with a view to obtaining permission from the local authorities for Consul Rosewalowski to render aid to the Italian patients.

Not Enough to Go Around.

El Reno, O. T., July 12.—Not more than two-thirds as many were in line at the government land office booths as were there the day before. Most of the crowd left town to return within a few days after the rush is over. No disorder has occurred. It is estimated that 100,000 people can be registered easily by July 26, the last registration day. There are lands for only about 13,000 people. There were over 5,000 registrations during the second day.

Newark's Memorial Plate.

Washington, July 12.—The navy department, acting on a suggestion of Captain B. H. McCalla, who placed on the guard deck of the Newark a brass plate containing the names of the officers, seamen and marines who were killed and wounded last summer in the effort made to relieve the foreign legations at Peking, has sent instructions to the navy yard at Boston to have this plate made a permanent fitting of the Newark.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The thirteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Parham was abducted Tuesday night and no trace of him can be obtained.

Legal Notice.

John H. Court, plaintiff, vs. Joseph P. Williams and William Williams, name unknown, his wife, William Langford, name unknown, William Wilson, name unknown, Sarah Green and Elijah Green, the husband, if living, and if dead, the unknown heirs at law and devisees of said Sarah Green and Elijah Green, her husband, defendants.

The defendants above named will take notice that on May 8th, 1901, John H. Court, plaintiff, filed his petition in case No. 10112 in the Common Pleas Court of Marion county, Ohio, against said defendants alleging that he is the owner in fee simple in actual possession of the following real estate to-wit: situated in the Township of Pleasant, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and known as being the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 8 in Township 3 south range 15 east containing 81½ acres more or less, excepting therefrom one acre, more or less, off of the south end of same, Section 22, Township 3 south range 15 east, and that the persons above named claim some interest therein adverse to plaintiff's title; the prayer of said petition is for the quieting of the title of said lands in plaintiff as against defendants and that all persons claiming under them. The defendants are required to plead herein by August 10th, 1901, or judgment will be taken accordingly.

JOHN H. COURT, Plaintiff.
Musser & Quigley, plaintiff's attorneys. 3-5-6

LEGAL NOTICE.

WILLIAM M. WILT, whose place of residence is to me unknown, will take notice that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1901, Minnie E. Wiltshire, in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio her certain petition praying for the custody of their minor child—upon the ground of drunkenness and extreme cruelty, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1901.

Dated June 28, 1901.

MINNIE E. WILT
By H. Edmund Hill, her Att'y
5 fri & wk-16

Legal Notice.

Louise Alline, whose place of residence is unknown but whose last known place of residence was at Dubuque, Iowa, will take notice that on June 4th, 1901, Ernest A. Alline filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case number 10095, his certain petition praying for a divorce from the said Louise Alline upon the grounds of gross neglect of duty and abandonment. That said cause will be for hearing on and after July 20th, 1901.

Dated June 5th, 1901.

ERNEST A. ALLINE.
By H. EDMUND HILL, his attorney
2-5-6

Washington—Captain Andrew Jackson Duncan, a special agents and brother-in-law of President McKinley, is at the Raleigh. He concluded Wednesday four years in the Indian service and has accepted an appointment as bank examiner for the Canton-Akron district, succeeding Examiner Varsha, who has been detailed to Buffalo on special service.

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THE NUMEROUS PROSPECTIVE HEIRS TO THE THRONE OF ITALY.

BOTH the czar of Russia and the king of Italy doubtless are reflecting upon the Arab proverb, "Blessed is the father of a male child," since the greatest desire of their hearts is yet to be gratified.

Although the little month old princess of Italy, officially registered as Yolanda Margherita Milena Elisabeth Romana Maria, was warmly welcomed and her advent celebrated with pomp and ceremony, still the situation remains unchanged, so far as the royal succession is concerned, for Italy adheres to the present Salic law, and its constitutional monarchy is hereditary in the male line. But there are heirs in plenty, provided no male child be born to King Victor Emmanuel III and his beautiful wife, formerly the Princess Helen of Montenegro, for there are ten in all, counting sons and nephews of the reigning sovereign. First comes the Duke of Aosta, Prince Amadeus, his first cousin, son of the late ex-king of Spain, whose reign in Castile was short and inglorious and whose qualities of kingship have not reflected lustre upon his heirs. The Duke of Aosta married Princess Helen, sister of the Duke of Orleans, and has two sons—Prince Amadeus, born in October, 1898, and Prince Aymon, born a year ago last March. These two children take precedence over the Princess Yolanda.

Failing succession in the person of the Duke of Aosta or his sons, then follows his second brother, the redoubtable Count of Turin, a valiant hunter of big game and a spirited adventurer, whose bravely fought duel with Prince Henri d'Orleans, the Frenchman who eloped with the sister of Queen Helen of Montenegro, created quite a stir a few years ago. He is the idol of the army and of the Italian populace and is reputed to make Lady Vaile some day his wife, for his cousin, Victor Emmanuel III.

Next in order is a [illegible] son of the Duke of Genoa, who has made an enviable record in the fields of science and exploration, the Duke of Abruzzi, who, like his brother, is still young and unmarried. This intrepid explorer and lover of adventure has a more serious claim to the throne than the Count of Turin, but it is doubtful if Monarchical bigotry would be ruled by the succession of those in favor of the princes of Savoy.

These three princes are all first cousins to the reigning king, but there is still another son of Amadeus—their half brother, Prince Humbert, count of Salemi. His mother was the [illegible] second wife, Princess Maria Letitia, daughter of the late Prince Bonaparte, sister of the present Napoleonic pretenders of the Jerome and Lucien Napoleon.

If the Duke of Aosta, the king's second cousin, were to succeed to the throne, Italy would have a king allied to the Orleanists of France and of Prince Humbert, who is married to the daughter of Queen Margherita's sister, Princess Anne of Savoy-Genoa,

THE UHLER & PHILLIPS STORE.

Great Remodeling and Unusual Clearance Sale of .....Merchandise.....

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT AN ENORMOUS SACRIFICE IN PRICES—ALL STOCKS MUST BE REDUCED TO THEIR LOWEST MINIMUM AT ONCE, for GREAT ALTERATIONS to begin at once in the rear part of the store. The continually vast Growing of Business, year by year, has OVERCROWDED ALL DEPARTMENTS, WHICH CONDITIONS MUST BE RELIEVED, and

WE MUST HAVE MORE ROOM

To accommodate our enormous trade. A HARVEST OF EXTRAORDINARY MONEY-SAVING OPPORTUNITIES IN GOOD, DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE IS AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

A REMARKABLE SELLING OF WASH DRESS GOODS.

The Season's Best Styles and Colors at Prices that will quickly close them out.

Your choice of anything in Corded Batiste that sold at 10c, and was made to sell at 15c, our tomorrow's price will be 5c

Your choice of Dimities and Lawns that have been selling at 12½c and 15c, including a lot of Linen shades, and Black and White Goods, all go tomorrow at 8c

Choice of all our 18c and 20c Dimities, Lawns, Batiste and Mulls--placed in one great lot to close at 10c

Every piece of Imported Scotch Dimities and Mercerized Stripes, very sheer and colors fast, a good line of shades and patterns--our 25c quality will be closed at 15c

Surah Pongees, rich effects, silky finish, elegant for Suits or Waists, all popular shades, 29c qualities at 15c

Choice of our entire line of Silk Mouseline and Silk Dotted Muslins in plain or fancy figures--one price for choice 35c

WHITE GOODS.

Big reductions. Our White Goods stock is the best in Marion. You all know that a price reduction such as shown below guarantees a big saving.

12½ India Linens reduced to 10c
15c India Linens reduced to 12½c
20c India Linens reduced to 15c
25c India Linens reduced to 20c
35c India Linens reduced to 25c
25c Persian Lawns reduced to 20c
30c Persian Lawns reduced to 25c
35c Persian Lawns reduced to 29c
40c Persian Lawns reduced to 33c
50c Persian Lawns reduced to 40c
10c Nainsook Checks reduced to .. 7½c
12½c Nainsook Checks reduced to 10c
15c Lawn Checks and Stripes reduced to 12½c
20c Lawn Checks and Stripes reduced to 15c
25c Fancy Cords for shirt waists reduced to 19c
35c Fancy Cords for shirt waists reduced to 25c
50c Corded Muslins for shirt waists reduced to 35c
15c Plain Nainsook reduced to 12c
18c Plain Nainsook reduced to 15c
25c Plain Nainsook reduced to 19c
15c Long Cloth reduced to 12c
20c Long Cloth reduced to 15c
25c Long Cloth reduced to 20c
35c Long Cloth reduced to 25c

All other White Goods reduced in proportion.

HOSIERY.

Don't miss this chance on Hosiery. Buy your year's supply now. No sale gives such discounts on best goods

Ladies' white foot Stockings, the 18c quality, about 10 dozens left to close at 11c

Everything in our stock that sells at 35c and 40c in black, black with white feet, and split foot stocking to close at 27c

Oc Hosiery--not the kind said to be as good as 50c stocking, but every stocking in the store marked 50c and well worth the price, all go at 35c

Children's Fancy Colored Stocking with dot, a good 15c quality at 10c

DRESS GINGHAMS.

A Tremendous Showing of Dress Ginghams at Prices That Will Make the Stock Melt Away Like the Snow in Summer.

10c Dress Ginghams, big line of new stripes and plaids, choice 5c

12½c Dress Ginghams, everything in stock, big line 8c

15c Wide Zephyr Ginghams, the greatest bargain ever offered at 10c

25c Scotch Imported Dress Ginghams, a handsome line of styles, choice 15c

6c Apron Ginghams, staple checks at 4c

TABLE LINENS.

Our Stock of Table Linen is Very Large, too Large in Fact, and the Prices here are Cut Way Down to Close as Many as Possible in Our Limited Time. Reductions as follows:

75c Bleached Table Linen 50c
85c Bleached Table Linen 59c
$1.00 Bleached Table Linen 75c
$1.25 Bleached Table Linen 89c
40c ½ Bleached Table Linen 29c
50c ½ Bleached Table Linen 40c
69c ½ Bleached Table Linen 50c

UHLER & PHILLIPS.

BY CARBOLIC ACID

Miss Minnie Thombs of Columbia Street Tries To End Her Life Monday Night.

PHYSICIAN IS CALLED TUESDAY

He at Once Informs the Family of the Unfortunate Girl That She Was in a Very Critical Condition—The Present Attempt is the Third Made on Her Life.

Miss Minnie Thombs, aged about nineteen years, residing on Columbia street, attempted suicide Monday night at her home. She swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid.

Monday night's attempt was the third in the last four years in which the girl has tried to take her life. Four years ago, when comparatively a child, she tried to end her life. It is stated that last Saturday night she made another unsuccessful attempt to end her existence.

Monday night Miss Thombs returned home about 7 o'clock. Some time during the night she swallowed the deadly draught. The family became aware of her condition next morning and summoned a physician.

The family was seen Tuesday, but members were disinclined to talk about the matter. They stated that the girl could not live, and did not seem to be greatly concerned. One of them said that Minnie had told her why she committed the rash act, but, when urged to reveal it, she refused to do so.

Miss Thombs was for a time an inmate of the Girls' Industrial home near Delaware.

Miss Thombs is reported to be out of danger and will recover.

Set cups and saucers 23c at the Bee Hive. wk-f

LEG BROKEN.

Little Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Apt Suffers an Accident.

A little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Apt, residing on Grand avenue, had her left leg broken between the hip and knee Thursday by a heavy box falling upon her. She was given prompt surgical attention.

Jelly glasses 23c dozen at Bee Hive wk-f

Monthly Pains cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

INSPECTOR BACON

Of the Postoffice Department Here for Good of the Service.

Postoffice Inspector H. M. Bacon, acting under direct orders from the third assistant postmaster general, was in town Wednesday for the special purpose of increasing the volume and efficiency of the registry business. Patrons of post office can depend upon all registered matter being dispatched on first train possible after receipt and handled with safety. Carriers are supplied with cards giving full instructions in regard to preparation of mail for registry, and are required to receive and receipt for the same.

A CENTENNAHIAN

Comes Over from LaRue To Visit Many Old Friends.

Andrew McNeil, who is now a little more than one hundred years old, is a guest at the Williams restaurant on north Main street, having returned here from LaRue.

The old gentleman is enjoying his usual good health and to all appearances is good for several years yet.

In this connection it may be said that Mr. McNeil is a strict vegetarian, and at no time in his life has he ever eaten for meat. He will remain in the city for several weeks.

VERY PAINFUL ACCIDENT

Mr. M. S. Hogan Suffers a Fall at Marion Junction

While Running To Catch a Train He Strikes a High Board, Falls and Runs a Spike Through His Right Hand—Arm Paralyzed.

M. S. Hogan was the victim of a painful accident Wednesday evening at the junction. He was running to catch a train when he struck a high board, and was thrown to the ground with much force. He ran a rusty railroad spike through his right hand. Dr. Modrack was called and rendered medical attendance. The accident was very painful, and, as the result, Mr. Hogan's arm is paralyzed.

The Bennett ditch improvement, petitioned for by W. L. Guthery, will be given a final hearing July 23 by the county commissioners, who were out viewing the ground to determine the justice of certain damage claims which have been filed.

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

15c For Boys' Percale Blouse Waists.

MEET ME AT FRANKS. MEET ME AT FRANKS.

For Just 40 Cents on the Dollar!

5c For Children's 25 cent Tan Hose in every size.

THE GREEN, JOYCE & CO.'S SURPLUS STOCK WAS BOUGHT. It makes possible the greatest bargain giving Marion buyers have ever before known. The big sale is gaining speed daily—people are making the best of it. They are buying for seasons to come. It's splendid investment. Another opportunity like this may never occur again.

MEN'S SHIRTS, PANTS, SWEATERS.

18c for men's or boys' working Shirts with attached collars.

25c for men's linen Pants, really worth 50 cents.

50c for men's extra good work Pants.

37½c for fancy White Dress Shirts with soft bosoms. You'll say they are worth $1.00.

15c for boys' washable knee Pants, all sizes, 5 to 12 years.

50c for boys' $1.00 & $1.25 linen or Galatea Blouse Suits.

75c for men's fancy all-wool Pants.

25c and 50c for a great collection of men's and boys' sweaters, many in this line are less than half price.

Sweeping Dress Goods Reductions.

Prices Not Considered. Stock Must be Lowered.

19c Yard for all-wool dress goods in light effects, also novelty weaves in all shades. Goods in lot worth 50c yard.

49c Yard will buy choice of odds and ends of $1.00 colored dress goods for tailor made suits or fancy gowns. Some beautiful goods in this lot that will be right for fall wear. You can buy them now for just half.

21c yard for 35-cent fancy black goods, neat figured effects.

47c for best 75c silky finished figured black mohairs.

75c yd. for best $1.00 black Pierola cloth, best imported make.

75c for $1.00 Melrose cloths in the prettiest black. A rare bargain.

Shirt Waist Suits, About One-half Price.

The entire line of shirt waist suits must be sold. The prices will do it.

$1.98 for choice of an odd lot of gingham suits made with sailor collars, flounced skirts, worth as high as $3 50.

$2.98 for fancy suits made from fine lawns in pretty figured effects. Some in this lot worth $5.00.

$3.98 for swell costumes, exclusive designs, made from Dimities, organdies, in colors, also a few white suits in this lot worth $7.50.

SILK GLOVES and MITTS.

15c pair for actual 50c Ladies' Black Silk Mitts.

15c pair for 50c Tan or or White Silk Mitts for Ladies.

15c pair for Ladies 35c Superior Lisle Gloves.

25c pair for 50c Double Tipped White Silk Gloves, black stitching.

25c pair for 50c Double Tipped Tan Silk Gloves.

35c for 75c Double Tipped Grey or Black Silk Gloves.

Hosiery and Underwear.

10c pair for a great variety Ladies' Fancy Hose, black or high colors, with stripes, figures, etc. They are worth 20c and 25c pair.

15c for Men's Fancy Socks, all the novelties, the prettiest fancy Socks of the season in this lot and really worth 25c and 35c pair.

19c for Men's Fancy Underwear--stripes, also high colors, and worth 35c to 50c each.

19c for Ladies' Knit Pants, some lace trimmed; values worth as high as 35c.

12½c yard for best Table Oil Cloth.

50c for linen Dress Skirts.

49c for flounced Percale Wrappers.

29c for white and colored Shirt Waists.

$1.69 for China Silk Waists, black or white.

SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, ETC.

5c for heavy 7c yard wide Unbleached Muslin.

6¾c yd. for Lonsdale Bleached Muslin.

12½c for 18c 45-inch Bleached N.Y. Mills Pillow Casing.

15c for 22c 54 inch N.Y. Mills Pillow Casing.

25c for 35c 10-4 Bleached N. Y. Mills Sheeting.

12½c for 20c 9-4 Unbleached Sheeting.

8¾c for 15c 22-inch Toweling.

LACES, RIBBONS, BELTS.

3c for Laces and Insertions in assorted widths.

10c for Laces and Insertions, wide widths, some worth 50c.

1c for Silk Beltings in all colors; no black.

5c for Ladies' White Kid Belts; some have black edge.

9c for Men's regular 50c Tan Belts.

9c for Ladies' 25c Fancy White Handkerchiefs.

D. A. FRANK & CO.

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